



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Miyazawa Welcomes U.S. Budget Decision

OW210213 Tokyo KYODO in English 0200 GMT
21 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 21 KYODO—Japanese Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa Saturday welcomed an agreement reached Friday between the U.S. Government and Congress on a two-year, 76 billion-dollar budget deficit-trimming package.

He said in a statement he highly appreciates the concrete achievements which came out of the negotiations to cut the budget deficit—30.2 billion dollars in the current fiscal year and another 45.9 billion dollars in fiscal 1989.

Although U.S. President Ronald Reagan refused to accept any tax increase, the compromise plan calls for 9 billion dollars in "hard taxes" this year and another 14 billion dollars next year. He once said he would accept new taxes "over my dead body."

Miyazawa said he hoped the necessary steps will be taken quickly to implement the agreement.

He also expressed strong hopes that the latest accord will have a favorable impact on foreign exchange and other markets.

He said the Japanese Government will continue to take appropriate policy measures in line with the Louvre accord and other international agreements calling for policy coordination among major industrialized countries.

Japan has made the utmost effort to expand its domestic demand in this respect, including a 6 trillion yen economy stimulative package adopted last May, he added.

Meanwhile, Finance Ministry officials said they hoped the latest accord will have a stabilizing effect on the currency and stock markets.

But Bank of Japan sources remained cautious about the outlook of the markets, saying the U.S. trade deficit has not been reduced despite the substantial depreciation of the dollar in more than two past years.

The ministry officials said they have no plans at present to take more fiscal and monetary measures to stimulate the domestic economy.

But they expect Japan and West Germany will be pressed to take further steps to expand their domestic demand if a meeting of finance ministers of the Group of Seven (G-7) is held at the U.S. request.

"We want to know some more details about the U.S. compromise plan before we can evaluate its possible impact," a ministry official said.

Ken Saito, chief economist at Fuji Bank, said the worst crisis—a free fall of the dollar—has been averted for the moment as a result of the latest U.S. action. "The market will react favorably to the news" while the compromise is not expected to produce immediate results in the "twin deficits" in the U.S. current trade account and federal budget, he said.

Sato Comments on Farm Talks With U.S.

OW231139 Tokyo KYODO in English 0348 GMT
20 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 20 KYODO—Japanese Agriculture Minister Takashi Sato said Friday there is still room for further negotiations between Japan and the United States on the issue of Japan's import restrictions on 12 farm products.

Sato told reporters after a cabinet meeting earlier in the day that he has not been informed of a reported rupture in the bilateral talks held in Washington on a U.S. request for Japan to liberalize imports of all the disputed items.

He said a meeting between Hideo Maki, director general of the ministry's Economic Affairs Bureau, and U.S. deputy trade representative Michael Smith took place in Washington at 3:30 p.m. Thursday, local time.

Close attention is being paid to a possible further meeting between Japanese Ambassador to the U.S. Nobuo Matsunaga and U.S. trade representative Clayton Yeutter, Sato said.

More Talks Expected

OW220050 Tokyo KYODO in English 0947 GMT
19 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 19 KYODO—Japan and the United States may resume talks on the farm trade issue later Thursday in Washington, a high-ranking government official said Thursday.

Yoshio Ishikawa, vice minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, hinted at a press conference in Tokyo that Japanese Ambassador to the U.S. Nobuo Matsunaga and U.S. trade representative Clayton Yeutter are planning to discuss the issue [of] 12 agricultural products on which Japan still maintains import restrictions.

Both sides failed to solve the issue in the negotiations held in Tokyo Monday.

Ishikawa said Japan has not received an official statement from Washington concerning reported remarks by Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Michael Smith suggesting the U.S. will await a recommendation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and trade (GATT) on the matter.

Komeito Team on Visit to Okinawa U.S. Bases
OW221409 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese
19 Nov 87 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] A team of Komeito's Ad Hoc Committee for the Investigation of the Actual Status of U.S. Bases in Japan (Chairman: Kazuo Fushiki, member of the House of Representatives, consisting of about 20 members) has been visiting Okinawa Prefecture since 16 November to check up on the general status of military bases in Okinawa.

Members of the team, including the party's General Affairs Bureau Director Akira Kuroyanagi, held a press conference at the prefectural government's Press Club on the afternoon of 18 November to make an interim report on the results of their investigation. At the press conference, Director Kuroyanagi expressed the view that units in Okinawa which are related to NBC (nuclear, biological, and chemical) weapons have been carrying out exercises to train soldiers not only in defensive but also in nuclear attack operations. In expressing this view, he quoted remarks by Major General Smith, coordinator for U.S. forces in Okinawa, that they are "units capable of operating nuclear weapons as well in case of an emergency." According to Director Kuroyanagi, with regard to a training ground for AV-8B Harrier planes scheduled to be built at Kunigami Village, Brigadier General Huey, commander of the U.S. Marine Corps Bases in Okinawa, expressed the view that the U.S. military would not one-sidedly push for its construction, saying that "the construction work will begin after an agreement is reached through talks with the Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau and the prefectural government."

During the overall inspection of military bases in Okinawa, the investigation team visited 12 facilities such as Kadena Base where NBC units are deployed, Futenma Base, Henoko Ammunition Dump, Torii Communications Station, and Maritime Self-Defense Force's Okinawa Marine Observation Station. In addition, the team met with command grade officers of the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, including the coordinator for U.S. forces in Okinawa.

Many units related to NBC weapons [tasuno nbc heiki kanren butai] are assigned to U.S. bases in Okinawa. According to an Okinawa base telephone directory (1986 edition) published by the U.S. military, there are as many as 12 NBC-related organs under the designations of the "NBC Chief," "NBC Section," and "Special Weapons Chief." According to the 1987 edition of the directory, an NBC officer has newly been assigned to a U.S. Army Special Operations unit (the Green Berets) stationed at the Torii Communications Station.

According to past explanations by the U.S. military, "each of these organizations has been carrying out defensive exercises including one for removal of nuclear pollutions in case it is attacked with NBC weapons by the enemy."

However, at a 17 November meeting with the investigation team Maj Gen Smith said that "exercises have been carried out so as to enable these units not only to remove nuclear pollutions but also to operate nuclear weapons in case of an emergency." He thus disclosed for the first time that a combined operational position has been pursued to carry out not only defensive operations but also to mount nuclear attacks in case of emergency.

Director Kuroyanagi said: "These remarks do not necessarily mean that nuclear weapons are stored in Okinawa. However, we perceive that they are controversial remarks in that they further deepen our suspicions."

Groce, deputy commander of the U.S. Army in Okinawa, headquartered at the Torii Communications Station, disclosed to the investigation team that the number of the green berets deployed at the station "totals 316 including a civilian." When they were first deployed in 1984, they numbered between 250 and 300. Concerning their present strength, the information office of the U.S. Army in Okinawa announced that "they are between 300 and 400." However, the deputy commander disclosed their accurate number for the first time.

Bad Debts Pose Problems in Iraqi Deals
OW210229 Tokyo KYODO in English 0116 GMT
21 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 21 KYODO—Fujita Corp., a Japanese construction company, has sustained huge financial losses amounting to some 14.5 billion yen due to Iraq's refusal to pay for construction costs for a highway project in that nation, Kyodo News Service learned Saturday.

Alarmed by Iraq's stance on the issue, Japan Friday sent Deputy Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama to Baghdad as part of his three-nation tour of the Middle East.

Qays N. al-Karkhi, minister of the Iraqi Embassy here said in a telephone contact he was unaware of the Fujita case and declined further comment.

Sources said the bad debt stems from a 68.7 billion yen contract awarded to Fujita for a highway construction project near the Iraqi capital. Fujita received the contract through Marubeni Corp., a major trading house, in the summer of 1979.

The project is part of a 1,200-kilometer expressway from Baghdad to close to Iraq's borders with Jordan and Syria but has been suspended due to the Iran-Iraq war, the sources said.

They said Iraq, in a series of negotiations, has agreed to repay only 2 billion yen despite Fujita's request to the mideast country to reimburse them for a least 14.5 billion yen in damages incurred from the delayed work and related costs.

Japanese construction industry officials said Fujita is not alone having bad debts incurred in connection with Iraqi projects, according to Japanese construction industry officials.

They said both Kajima Corp. and Shimizu Construction Corp. are facing difficulties in carrying out construction projects in the warring country.

An official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said at least four to five big Japanese trading companies, acting as brokers, have suffered bad debts of as much as 100 billion yen in Iraqi construction projects.

Fujita spokesman Hajime Shigeoka said that the firm retrieved an unspecified amount of money from Iraq, but that negotiations are still underway for the remainder of the debt.

Iranian Foreign Minister To Arrive for Talks
CW211043 Tokyo KYODO in English 1006 GMT
21 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 21 KYODO—Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati will arrive in Tokyo Tuesday on a three-day visit for talks with Japanese leaders on the Iran-Iraq war, the Foreign Ministry said Saturday.

Velayati will meet Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno, officials said.

Uno, who succeeded Tadashi Kuranari on November 6, sent letters to Iran and Iraq November 9 proposing an early meeting with their foreign ministers, the officials said.

Musavi, Velayati Congratulate Japanese Counterparts
LD201923 Tehran IRNA in English 1443 GMT
20 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 20, IRNA—Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi sent a message to his Japanese counterpart Noboru Takeshita here congratulating his appointment to the post.

A similar message was sent to the new Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno by his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

Both messages were submitted to officials of Japan's Foreign Ministry by Iranian Ambassador to Tokyo Mohammad-Hussein Adeli on Friday.

The Japanese parliament approved Noboru Takeshita's cabinet on November 6.

EC Drops Tariff Plan After 'Concessions'
OW210341 Tokyo KYODO in English 0048 GMT
21 Nov 87

[Text] Brussels, Nov. 20 KYODO—The European Community will drop a plan to raise tariffs on Japanese electrical products as a result of new Japanese concessions, an EC spokeswoman said Friday.

She said Japan has agreed to lower tariffs on selected products and simplify quarantine procedures for cut flowers and citrus fruits.

Japan made the concessions after the 12-nation EC threatened to raise tariffs on compact disk players, digital audio disks and four other products unless Tokyo concedes on its expanded imports from Spain and Portugal.

Spain and Portugal joined the economic group last year.

The EC Commission will present the Japanese proposal to a meeting of community foreign ministers Monday and Tuesday for approval, the EC official said.

Toshiba To Reimport Goods Made in U.S.
OW221341 Tokyo NHK General Television Network
in Japanese 1000 GMT 22 Nov 87

[Text] Toshiba Corp., which is concerned about the worsening relations with the United States as a result of its subsidiary's violation of the COCOM [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls] rules, has decided to reimport commodities produced at its plant in the United States to Japan beginning early next year to cope with the double shock of the so-called Toshiba bashing and the recent sharp rise in the value of the yen.

The products which Toshiba Corp. has decided to reimport are microwave ovens and color television sets produced at its plant in Tennessee. Of these, the microwave ovens will be small and designed only to warm food. As its first step the corporation plans to import 5,000 ovens, beginning in March next year. It hopes to sell them at about the same price as those it produces in Japan. Concerning the color television sets, the corporation plans to remodel over 20-inch large-sized television sets and reimport them, beginning early next year.

In this connection, a leader of the corporation says: "Since the COCOM rule violation incident, involving our subsidiary Toshiba Machine, took place, we have studied the plan to reimport our products from the United States to Japan. The recent sharp rise in the value of the yen has made this plan more practicable in terms of profits. We have thus decided to reimport these products which have good prospects of demand in Japan. We hope that this step will contribute to improving the current trade imbalance between the United States and Japan to some extent. We also hope that it will lead to increase in employment in the United States."

Japan has already been importing a large quantity of household electric appliances from newly emerging industrial countries in Asia. However, this is the first case in which a Japanese manufacturer plans to reimport these appliances produced at its plant in the United States, a country to which Japan exports the largest quantity of products.

Socialist Party Chairwoman Doi Returns Home

OW220855 Tokyo KYODO in English 1106 GMT
19 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 19 KYODO—Japan Socialist Party leader Doi returned home from an eight-day visit to China Thursday.

Doi met with Communist Party General Secretary Zhao Ziyang and senior leader Deng Xiaoping in Beijing before touring Xian and Nanjing.

Takeshita Asks for New Economic Plan

OW201517 Tokyo KYODO in English 1130 GMT
20 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 20 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita Friday asked an advisory panel to draw up the nation's new five-year, medium-range economic plan to start in fiscal 1988 beginning next April.

Takeshita told the economic council, meeting at his official residence, that Japan faces many immediate questions of high priority both at home and abroad, such as the large current account surplus and the need to restructure the economy into one driven by domestic demand.

Gaishi Hiraiwa, chairman of the 27-member council and also of Tokyo Electric Power Co., told a press conference later that the council will make a final report in late January.

The new five-year plan will take the place of the so-called ulok and government guideline for the 1980s which was drawn up by the council in August 1983 for the fiscal 1983-1987 period.

Takeshita said in his address to the council that there have been dramatic changes both at home and abroad in the five years since the council drew up the last five-year plan.

Takeshita said he thinks it is necessary for Japan to have a new economic plan in order to contribute to the world through realizing a balanced national development and ensuring the people's livelihood.

Hiraiwa said the council will establish four groups to study various aspects of national life.

The first will study the economic outlook and possible problems in the five-year term as well as the public sector, while the second will study the people's livelihood and the aging of the population.

The third will analyze the balance development of local communities and industries and the fourth the prospects for the international economy and Japan's contribution to it.

Hiraiwa said he thinks it is vital for the nation to continue to aim at governmental financial reconstruction by ending dependence on the issuance of deficit-covering bonds by fiscal 1990.

Hiraiwa said, however, that some council members have said the country needs to achieve high economic growth rates in the coming years in line with policy coordination efforts with other major nations.

The last five-year plan aimed at attaining economic growth rates of around 4.0 percent and the nation's actual growth rates averaged 4.0 percent in the first four years.

Hiraiwa noted that it is now becoming difficult for Japan to decide economic planning figures by itself.

Takeshita 'Modest' About Cabinet Popularity

OW220921 Tokyo KYODO in English 1232 GMT
19 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 19 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita responded modestly to a high popularity rating for his cabinet, officials said Thursday.

During a 10-minute meeting with Takeshita at his official residence, Lee Huebner, publisher of the *International Herald Tribune* (IHT), congratulated Takeshita for receiving the high approval rate in public opinion surveys conducted by newspapers and news agencies immediately after the inauguration of his government on November 6.

Takeshita replied that the high rating for his cabinet merely reflected strong popular support for the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), according to officials.

According to a *Kyodo* News Service poll taken on November 6 and 7, the Takeshita cabinet received a 58.6 percent approval rating, higher than that given to any of the five immediate predecessors since 1974, while the LDP topped all other parties with 55.6 percent.

Huebner and Chief Editor John Vinocur visited Takeshita to inform him of the printing of IHT in Japan starting Friday.

Tax Council To Draw Up Tax Reform Draft
OW201423 Tokyo KYODO in English 1254 GMT
20 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 20 KYODO—The Tax Council, an advisory panel to Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, decided Friday to draw up a drastic tax reform draft, including introduction of an indirect tax, by mid-January, council officials said.

The decision followed an agreement Thursday between Takeshita and Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa that the envisaged tax reform should be implemented by next Fall, the officials said.

The draft is expected to outline introduction of an indirect tax, the officials said.

Meanwhile, Shintaro Abe, secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Thursday endorsed the Takeshita-Miyazawa agreement on a timetable for carrying out the sweeping tax reform.

The endorsement came when Miyazawa called on Abe at LDP headquarters in the afternoon.

Abe told Miyazawa that if the government and the ruling LDP slip up on the timing, they will have to wait for completion of an election to the House of Councillors slated for next fall.

Largest Labor Body Inaugurated 20 November
OW201519 Tokyo KYODO in English 1115 GMT
20 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 20 KYODO—Japan's largest labor body, the Japanese Private Sector Trade Union Confederation (Rengo), was inaugurated Friday with the ultimate goal of bringing all public and private sector labor unions under its wing in 1990.

Rengo, initially comprising 5,550,000 workers belonging to 62 labor unions, took over, in effect, the Japan Private Sector Trade Union Council (Zenmin Rokyo). Rokyo was created in 1982 as a loose confederation of private labor unions.

Among workers joining Rengo are members of unions affiliated with three of four major trade unions organizations — Japan's Confederation of Labor (Domei), the Federation of Independent Unions (Churitsuroren) and the National Federation of Industry Organizations (Shinsanbetsu).

More than half of the private sector workers affiliated with the country's 4,360,000-member General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) also joined Rengo. Sohyo is expected to be disbanded in 1990. Public sector unions make up the main force of Sohyo.

Churitsuroren and Domei were dissolved Thursday to associate themselves with Rengo. Shinsanbetsu will be disbanded next year.

At the inaugural meeting, Toshifumi Tateyama, chairman of Zenminrokyo, was elected the first president of the new labor organization and Seigo Yamada, its first secretary general.

A total of 16 senior officers were also elected vice presidents, including Tadanobu Usami, chairman of the disbanded Domei.

Tateyama told about 535 union representatives at the meeting Rengo will strive to enhance the living conditions of the people to levels commensurate with Japan's economic power by pressing for shorter work hours and large-scale tax reductions.

Tateyama urged Japan's four opposition parties to reorganize themselves so that they can eventually take over the reins of government. The four are the Japan Socialist Party, Komeito, Democratic Socialist Party and the United Social Democratic Party.

Tateyama also said Rengo will join the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions made up of main labor organizations of the Western bloc.

The inaugural meeting ended after adopting a resolution urging the members to do their utmost to expand labor movement based on labor-management equality.

Seeks Higher Living Standards
OW201534 Tokyo KYODO in English 1121 GMT
20 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 20 KYODO—The Japanese Private Sector Trade Union Confederation (Rengo), which was inaugurated Friday and comprises 62 major private sector labor unions, will aim at the same level of living standard as that in Western Europe and the United States, RENO President Toshifumi Tateyama said Friday.

In an interview with *Kyodo* News Service, Tateyama said Japanese labor unions had sought the same level of wages in Western Europe and the U.S., and the Rengo will exert its utmost efforts to improve comprehensive living conditions.

An improvement in the unfair tax system and a reduction in working hours are major tasks for the confederation, the president said.

"Discussions should be required for a national consensus on how the tax system reform should be carried out along with a reduction in working hours, which average 500 hours a year more in Japan than in Western Europe and the U.S., because this is very essential to the expansion of personal consumption," Tateyama said.

It is also necessary to organize non-union, full-time and part-time workers in small- and medium-sized enterprises, he said.

Organized workers account for only 28.2 percent of all employed workers in Japan.

Conditions for wage negotiations next spring have improved because business is picking up, he said.

"Parliamentary democracy functions only when there is viable opposition. A coalition of existing opposition may be too weak but it is possible that it can exert its influence on the government by gathering a new political force, including supporters of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party," the labor leader said.

Tateyama said he opposes a campaign accusing the Rengo of being anti-labor and rejected criticism by leftists that the Rengo is a right-wing reorganization of the labor movement.

Takeshita Welcomes New Union
OW201525 Tokyo KYODO in English 1242 GMT
20 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 20 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita Friday joined most opposition parties and the business sector in welcoming the inauguration Friday of the Japanese Private Sector Trade Union Confederation (Rengo).

About 5.5 million workers in 62 major private sector labor unions are united by Rengo, now Japan's largest labor body.

Takeshita said he welcomes the trend of the unification of the labor movement.

Eiji Suzuki, chairman of the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations (Nikkeiren), said he hopes Rengo will assume leadership in promoting dialogue between management and labor.

Shintaro Abe, secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, said he hopes the confederation will submit constructive proposals on the land problem and tax reform.

Secretary general of the top opposition Japan Socialist Party, Tsuruo Yamaguchi, said he hopes the unification of all labor unions, including government and public corporation Workers' Unions, can be achieved soon.

An executives of the second largest opposition Komeito said his party will do its utmost for the establishment of a coalition government of opposition parties by promoting friendship with the Rengo.

Keigo Ouchi, secretary general of the Democratic Socialist Party, said the rengo would contribute to liberal and democratic labor movement and give impact on Japan's economic development and political reform.

Japan Communist Party Secretariat Chief Mitsuhiro Kaneko, on the other hand, criticized the confederation, saying "Rengo supports government policies of wage increase curbs, mass dismissals and militaristic expansion by advocating anticommunism. These risky policies are against the interests of the whole people as well as labor."

Public Opinion Supports Decentralization
OW201446 Tokyo KYODO in English 0934 GMT
20 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 20 KYODO—Seisuke Okuno, state minister and director-general of the National Land Agency, said Friday that the government will come up with measures to decentralize certain Tokyo functions, the need for which is widely seen by public opinion.

Okuno made the comment in response to questions from opposition parties at a special session of the House of Councillors.

"What is needed now is for the government to create circumstances so that those concerned can accept it," he said.

In answer to questions regarding the possible transfer of the capital from Tokyo, Okuno said, "the question should be debated widely among the public, and the government will see how the people respond."

Commenting on Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's stress on the need to transfer at least one function of each government ministry and agency to regional areas, Okuno said the government will "seek policies which will help prompt decentralization of the functions of the capital."

As for government plans to redevelop densely populated areas in Tokyo, Okuno proposed that local governments should impose minimum space limitations and restrict the height of houses in residential areas.

A similar debate on land problems will be held at an extraordinary Diet meeting beginning next Friday in both houses of the Diet.

North Korea

South Fires Machine Guns at Guard Post
SK211540 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1500 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] The South Korean puppets committed the grave military provocation of firing large-caliber machine guns at a guard post of our side in the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ] in the central frontline.

In the afternoon of 21 November, the South Korean puppets committed the grave military provocation of firing tens of rounds of automatic weapons and large-caliber machine guns at a guard post on our side in the DMZ south of Mt Osongsan in the central frontline.

At around 1500 today [as heard], the South Korean puppets had some 40 armed hooligans occupy an encampment and then had them fire scores of rounds from automatic weapons twice at the guard post on our side.

Following this, the wretches installed large-caliber machine guns in the encampment at around 1540 and then fired many rounds of large-caliber machine gun bursts at the guard post on our side once again.

Because of their injudicious firing acts, furniture [kunu] at the guard post on our side was ruined and members of the military police [mingyong] had their personal safety gravely threatened.

This is a deliberate military provocation of the South Korean puppets designed to divert the attention of the South Korean people who have risen up in the anti-u.s. and antigovernment struggle, to realize their maneuvers to remain in power longer, and to find an excuse to accelerate their preparation for a new war.

The South Korean puppets should look squarely at reality and should not carelessly run wild.

NODONG SINMUN Comments

SK230153 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2152 GMT 22 Nov 87

[NODONG SINMUN 23 November commentary: "Intentional Military Provocation"]

[Text] On 21 November, the South Korean puppets committed the grave military provocation of firing scores of automatic weapon and large-caliber machine gun bullets at a post of our side in the Demilitarized Zone south of Mt Osong in the central sector of the front.

On that day, the South Korean puppets had scores of armed bandits take positions and open fire, using even a large-caliber machine gun, at a guardpost of our side on the opposite side for nearly an hour. This reckless firing by the puppets destroyed furniture in our guard post and gravely menaced the safety of our civil policemen.

The South Korean puppets' act of firing at the guard post of our side on the Military Demarcation Line in broad daylight was not an error or an accident, but an intentional and premeditated provocation designed to aggravate tensions on the Korean peninsula.

Nevertheless, the treacherous clique, as soon as they perpetrated the shooting incident, made the puppet defense ministry issue a statement, conducting false propaganda to pretend as if someone else had committed the provocation. This is a shameless act, like a thief turning on the victim.

This military provocation is a manifestation of the war frenzy of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets, who have massively built up arms in South Korea and stepped up war preparations while babbling about the security of the Olympics.

These days war exercises for northward invasion are conducted nearly every day in the air, land, and sea in South Korea. Only 2 days before the shooting incident, the puppets had perpetrated a dangerous game called a formation bombing demonstration, flying various types of fighter-bombers in the air over the central sector of the front.

The reason the puppets, still not satisfied with the gunfire war exercises against us they conduct nearly every 3 days, committed another adventurous provocation in the front area is easily discernible. With the presidential election approaching in South Korea, the struggle of the patriotic democratic forces is being stepped up with each passing day against the military dictatorial group's scheme for retaking power. The people are waging a daring and determined struggle to force traitor No Tae-u, whom they have already sentenced to death politically, to withdraw his presidential candidacy. Strong voices denying the threat of southward invasion are also ringing out from among them. These developments are squeezing harder on the neck of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring that is running wild in maneuvers to strangle the democratic forces and realize the wild ambition of retaking power by all means.

The military commotion committed by the puppets is a reflection of this crisis created over the course of their power-retaking scheme. They intend to divert the attention of the people and realize the wild ambition of retaking power by perpetrating a shocking incident and shifting the blame for it onto us, thereby creating the opinion that a threat of southward invasion really exists.

However, no matter how much the puppets may conduct false propaganda, reversing black and white, they will not be able to hide their filthy nature as the U.S. imperialists' war servants, warmongers, and the ring-leaders aggravating tensions. No one will listen to the stale gibberish of the threat of southward invasion.

The South Korean people will never tolerate the election of traitor No Tae-u, for they are well aware that if he was to take power, they would not only fall victim to the fascist dictatorship, but they would find it impossible to avoid becoming cannon fodder and the victims of a nuclear war. The puppets should clearly see reality and act with discretion.

Shooting Said 'Premeditated'

SK230525 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0514 GMT*
23 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 23 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets fired automatic weapon and large-caliber machinegun bullets for nearly one hour at a post of our side from the demilitarized zone south of Mt. Osong in the central sector of the front on November 21, destroying furniture of the post and gravely menacing the safety of the guard personnel of our side.

This was not a mistake or a casual act, but was a deliberate and premeditated provocation for increasing tensions on the Korean peninsula, declares *Nodong Sinmun* today.

The author of the commentary notes:

No sooner had the traitor clique perpetrated the firing than it made the puppet defense ministry issue a "statement," with a spate of counter propaganda that the provocation was committed by the other side. This shameless act reminds us of the guilty party filing the suit first.

As for the military provocation, it was a fit of war hysterics of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets who have massively built up armed forces in South Korea and put spurs to the war preparations with a noisy cry for "security of the Olympics."

The puppets these days sound gun reports in their frequent military exercises against us. And, as if it were not enough, perpetrated an adventurous provocation this time. They seek in this to shift on to us the responsibility for the shocking incident and thus mould public opinion into believing that there actually exists "threat from the North." By so doing they intend to divert elsewhere the attention of the people demanding the withdrawal of the traitor No Tae-u from "presidential candidacy" and gratify their desire to stay in power.

The puppets should act with discretion, looking straight into the reality.

Point 3 of DFRF-CPRF Proposal Reviewed

SK220838 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0829 GMT*
22 Nov 87

["Patriotic Step To Make Breakthrough for Dialogue and Reunification"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA)—The joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF] and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] in the third point of its five-point proposal for national unity said that in order to achieve

national unity between the North and the South the door of dialogue should be flung wide open on the basis of the establishment of a democratic regime in South Korea.

Nodong Sinmun today in an article on this notes: Fully reflected here is the patriotic stand to promote trust and unity between the North and the South through dialogue and negotiation and pave the way for national reunification by concerted efforts of the nation.

The author of the article stresses:

Reality teaches that in order to improve the North-South relations and pave the way for reunification through dialogue and negotiation, the military fascist forces seeking anti-communist fascistization and war in South Korea should be liquidated and a democratic regime desiring independence, democracy and reunification be established.

If a democratic regime supported by the people is established in South Korea, the North and the South will terminate the history of fruitless dialogue and arrange a site for a new dialogue and contact truly for reunification on the basis of mutual respect and reciprocity without bearing any burden. Such dialogue and contact will be able to be arranged between authorities, and delegates of parties, groupings and different strata.

If the criminal scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group to extend the treacherous dictatorship is allowed and it is left in power, the goal of democratisation which is just one step ahead will recede far back and the whole land of Korea, to say nothing of South Korea, will be uneasy, declares the article.

All people who truly want the democratisation of the South Korean society and the reunification of the country should rise up in a nation-wide struggle and smash the scheme to stay in power on the part of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group seeking confrontation and war and establish a democratic regime which would desire reunification.

Chon Visit to Combined Forces Criticized

SK221110 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2153 GMT 7 Nov 87

[NODONG SINMUN 8 November commentary: "Detestable Act and Remarks of a Traitor"]

[Text] Visiting the U.S.-South Korean Combined Forces Command on 6 November, traitor Chon Tu-hwan made absurd antinational remarks.

As for the U.S.-South Korean Combined Forces Command, it is a U.S. command system rising above the South Korean puppet army, and intensely reflects the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and South Korea's subordinate relations.

If traitor Chon Tu-hwan had even the slightest national conscience, he would have not visited this command. However, the puppet traitor, raving that he celebrates the anniversary of the founding of the Combined Forces Command, not only visited but also raved that the calls of the leftist forces in South Korea for withdrawal of the U.S. forces and their antiwar and antinuclear calls are replicas of the North's calls, while babbling about the so-called role of the Combined Forces Command. He remarked that the opposition forces had also made similar calls because they do not correctly understand the real situation in South Korea.

Furthermore, he even slandered our proposal for arms reduction and the withdrawal of nuclear weapons. This clearly shows that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a peerless national traitor who is attempting to maintain and extend the dictatorial power under the U.S. masters' protection with the nuclear umbrella by leaving South Korea to the hands of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces. As well it shows that he is a warmonger who is maneuvering to make South Korea a place of fratricidal nuclear war for the U.S. imperialists to query on their strategy of aggression against Korea and Asia, stockpiling U.S. nuclear weaponry there.

Reducing arms and realizing a nuclear-free zone are the urgent demand for preventing the danger of war on the Korean peninsula, ensuring durable peace, and providing the preconditions for peaceful reunification.

Because of the adventurous new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique, South Korea has already been reduced to the largest nuclear advance base in the Far East and a dangerous source of nuclear war. Because of the rascals' troop reinforcement maneuvers that are growing more undisguised as the time passes and their constant war commotion, tension on the Korean peninsula has been further aggravated and the danger of a new war is growing greater each day.

No one, if he is concerned about the future destiny of the nation, should ignore this situation. Our epochal proposal to realize arms reduction and a nuclear-free zone and our measures for reduction of the armed forces have been put forward reflecting this urgent demand of the real situation.

The people from all walks of life in South Korea including youths and students put forward antiwar and anti-nuclear assertions to eliminate the danger of nuclear war, which practically exists in South Korea. They also call for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces because they realize that the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea is the source of such danger.

However, those who refuse to withdraw the U.S. forces and to make South Korea a nuclear-free zone while raving about the reality of South Korea and so forth are such national traitors as the Chon Tu-hwan clique. It is

running amok with the new war provocation maneuvers while ignoring our proposal for multinational arms reduction negotiations and is attempting to extend its life by permanently leaving South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as their colony, military base, and nuclear base.

Some time ago traitor No Tae-u, who is running amok to receive the baton of fascism from traitor Chon Tu-hwan, called on the U.S. masters and perpetrated ugly, nation-ruining acts by begging for permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and protection by the nuclear umbrella, as well as for military assistance. This is a fact well known to the world.

It is clear that as long as there are such nation-selling toadies as traitors Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u in South Korea, the people cannot achieve their aspirations for independence, democracy, and reunification. The puppets rave about punishment of leftist procommunist forces. However, the forces whom should be punished and eradicated in South Korea are not the patriotic forces who call for withdrawal of the U.S. forces, for establishing a nuclear-free zone, for the independence and democracy of society, and for national reunification but the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique, a group of pro-U.S. toadying national traitors and military hooligans.

The South Korean people absolutely will not tolerate such a group of traitors as the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique.

NODONG SINMUN Assails U.S. Deployment Plan
SK230850 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2150 GMT 13 Nov 87

[NODONG SINMUN 14 November commentary: "To Make a Bad Use of the Olympics for War Preparations"]

[Text] It has been disclosed recently that during the 24th International Olympics in 1988, the U.S. imperialists plan to keep an aircraft carrier force in Korea's East Sea and airborne warning and control planes in South Korea airspace and deploy F-111 long-range attack planes anew to South Korea. According to foreign news reports, the commander in chief of the U.S. Forces Pacific reportedly testified on this at a secret hearing of the Defense Subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives Appropriations Committee. This shows how recklessly the U.S. imperialists are maneuvering to step up war preparations in Korea by making a bad use of the 24th Olympiad.

It has been a long time since the U.S. imperialists' plot was laid bare to further accelerate new war preparations by massively reinforcing aggressive armed forces in South Korea under the pretext of insuring security for the Olympics.

The ulterior design harbored by the U.S. imperialists since debates were made on Seoul as the venue for the 24th Olympic games is how they could make the Olympics a momentum and springboard for strengthening aggressive maneuvers against Korea. That is why the U.S. imperialists maneuvered so much in collusion with the puppets to have Seoul designated as the venue for the 24th Olympics and subsequently brought out that preposterous sophism called the safety of the Olympics.

Their pretext, called the security of the Olympics, is totally inappropriate. Despite the fact that no one is doing anything, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are raising a din about the security of the Olympics. It is indeed groundless.

As they say that a thief has a bad conscience and is apt to give himself away, the din raised by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets about the so-called security of the Olympics is no more than a trick they put up, having something on their conscience, for fear of the consequence of their criminal act of opposing to the end our fair and aboveboard proposal for cosponsoring the Olympics and forcing their sponsorship exclusively by South Korea.

We are only exerting every effort to usher in such an international festival as the Olympics as a common felicitous event of the North and South. Such a peace-loving position and the sincere efforts by us were clearly manifested in a recent letter adopted by a joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, which was addressed to all the parties, factions, and people of all circles and strata. In the letter the two organizations again put forward the question of taking provisional measures for peace on the Korea peninsula from 1988 to 1989, when the 24th International Olympics and the 13th world youth-student festival are held, and other constructive peace proposals.

The U.S. imperialists can never use the pretext of Olympics security to conceal their criminal sinister plot to make a bad use of the 24th Olympiad for stepping up new war preparations in Korea.

It is unprecedented in the history of the Olympics to hold the games under such awe-inspiring armed precautions. The sacred Olympic games, a festival of international friendship and peace, should naturally be held in a peaceful atmosphere.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists are plotting to massively reinforce their aggressive armed forces in South Korea and turn the sky, sea, and ground into barracks during the 24th Olympiad. This lays bare more clearly their heinous true color as war maniacs who are unscrupulous about methods. Should this ignorant, uncouth, and reckless maneuver of the U.S. imperialists be permitted, dangerous sparks of war could fly up on

the Korean peninsula and an delible stain would be left on Olympic history. The criminal maneuver of the U.S. imperialists should never be permitted.

U.S. Aim To Extend Dictatorship Denounced
SK220256 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2150 GMT 18 Nov 87

[NODONG SINMUN 19 November commentary: "Deceptive Drama of Hypocrites"]

[Text] With the approach of the puppet presidential election in South Korea, the U.S. ruling quarters these days say frequently that they hope the forthcoming elections in South Korea will be held without violence and that they do not support any particular candidate.

This shows how brazen-faced is the U.S. imperialists' work toward making it appear that they hoped for smooth progress in the democratization process through fair elections in South Korea and that they are all devoted to this end. This is a wholly deceptive trick of hypocrites. Their recent act proves this.

The resistance struggle of the South Korean people, youths, and students last June brought about an epochal turning point in the development of the South Korean situation. The military fascist dictatorial regime finally faced a crisis, and the fierce waves of democratization prevailed throughout South Korea. Under these circumstances, the United States has no reason to interfere in the development of such a situation in South Korea if has even the slightest wish for democratic development there.

However, the U.S. ruling circles, being restless for the South Korean situation, undisguisedly interfered in it and perpetrated various forms of maneuvers in an attempt to block democratization, paying no attention to their genuine features exposed to the entire world as the colonial ruler. They successively dispatched special envoys to South Korea and had them conspire with traitors Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u. The leading stooges from Washington, who specialized in devising stratagems flew into South Korea in succession with the directives of the White House. Each time, traitors Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u viciously maneuvered to reverse the development of the South Korean situation according to their master's directive. This is a fact widely known to the world.

Such an act by the U.S. ruling circles serves as proof positive that their remarks on the development of democracy made while babbling about fair elections in South Korea are a barefaced lie and that their true intention is to extend the military dictatorship in South Korea.

In fact, the U.S. imperialists are attempting to maintain their shaky colonial rule in South Korea by making such a military hooligan as No Tae-u the presidential candidate and fabricating his election at any cost. That the U.S. ruling circles directed No Tae-u to announce deceptive pledges for democratization, called the 29 June declaration, and maneuvered to increase his popularity by bringing him to the United States some time ago is part of such plots.

Touching on the recent policy change in South Korea, a few days ago the U.S. under secretary of state babbled that such a change is what the United States wanted. His remarks fully revealed his attempt to fabricate the election of No Tae-u by splitting and weakening the democratic forces of the opposition parties in South Korea.

Even while saying that it wished for fair elections in South Korea, the United States tacitly approved the repressive acts of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, which desperately rejected the people's demand for formation of a national neutral cabinet and mercilessly suppressed the democratic forces who called for its formation.

However, the U.S. ruling circles talk about elections without violence and so forth. This shows that they made such remarks simply to cover up the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique's maneuvers for fraudulent and corrupt elections. The fascist act is an important means for the imperialists' colonial rule. History shows that no imperialist has presented democracy as a gift to his colony and subordinate nations.

The trick of the U.S. ruling circles to pretend that they hope for smooth progress in the process of democratization in South Korea cannot convince anyone. They should discard this reckless deceptive drama.

Paper Says 'Puppet Clique' Cornered
SK220845 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT
22 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppet clique, driven into a corner with the "presidential elections" at hand, are trying to sidetrack the attention of the people by madly playing with fire. But they cannot deliver themselves from the crisis.

Nodong Sinmun says this in a commentary Sunday.

Recalling that the South Korean puppet air force staged a military exercise dubbed "formation bombing exhibition exercise" in the central sector of the front on November 19, which was preceded by a "combat corps exercise" and an "attack battle exhibition exercise" by puppet army units, the author of the commentary says:

The puppets claim that these frantic exercises were needed to cope with "threat from the north." But no one is fooled by such nonsensical talk.

The danger of war created on the Korean peninsula is an offspring of the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean bellicose elements who are deliberately aggravating the situation, committing adventurous war gamble almost every day.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group forsaken by the people are kicking up dust all over South Korea, seized with war hysterics against the north, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, in an attempt to find a way out in the war gamble.

NODONG SINMUN Views Election Fairness
SK220849 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT
22 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA)—The puppet prime minister and other South Korean puppets recently issued suppressive orders to block "illegal canvassing" on the threshold of the "presidential elections" and threatened through "statements" that "obstruction to fair elections" would "be sternly dealt with". They have formed "special investigation teams to control election offences" and so on and revealed their intention to suppress the "all-people committee to nominate a single candidate" of the opposition camp, branding it "illegal".

Commenting on this, *Nodong Sinmun* today says: The puppets' bayonet-brandishing which is becoming all the more wanton is a base and vicious suppressive offensive to bind all of the forces desiring democracy hand and foot with chains of fascism and rig the "election of the traitor No Tae-U as president" without difficulty on the tundra of fascism destitute of democracy.

Noting that the puppets are squandering even "national fund" in the "campaign", suppressing the opposition forces by brandishing the bayonet, sending the gangsters of the "youth voluntary service corps" resembling the Nazi Youth Group into the campaign halls to stage violent rowdyism and barring the campaign of opposition candidates, the author of the commentary says: It is they themselves who are committing fraud and irregularities with the "elections" at hand. But they are accusing others of "illegality". This is a preposterous act which reminds us of a thief crying "stop thief".

With the present puppet cabinet and the fascist system left intact in South Korea, neither fair elections can be held nor a democratic regime desired by the people be established. The "fair elections" advertised by the puppets are no more than suppressive "elections".

USSR Envoy's Address Marks Anniversary
SK230732 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0920 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Address by USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK Nikolay Mikhailovich Shubnikov marking 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution; date and place not given—recorded; Shubnikov speaks in Russian with superimposed Korean translation]

[Text] Esteemed Korean comrades and friends:

I take this given opportunity to convey to you warm, fraternal greetings extended by the Soviet people, who are significantly greeting the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The October Revolution, which was carried out under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party headed by Lenin, turned all the sources of the country's wealth into the workers' hands, gave them the right to carve out their destiny on their own, and terminated the exploitation of man by man for good.

The October victory declared the beginning of a new era in the world's social life and opened the way for a conversion from capitalism to socialism. In the past 70 years our people, under the leadership of the CPSU, traversed a gigantic, historical course of socialist construction.

The once backward Soviet Union became a powerful industrial power equipped with a developed economy and scientific, technological potential. Russia in 1917 did not account for even 3 percent of the world's industrial output; but the Soviet Union today occupies one-fifth of the world's industrial products. Tremendous success was also scored in the development of agriculture, science, and culture. The Soviet people's demands are being met more satisfactorily.

In the course of their development, the Soviet people had to overcome many difficulties and trials. They began socialist construction in an environment of economic chaos and destruction caused by war. It was a chaos caused by World War I, the civil war, and armed interference from the outside. In the war to repel the Hitlerite aggression, the Soviet Union lost 20 million of its sons and daughters and one-third of its national wealth. For scores of years we worked very tensely and lived without being able to have even what was keenly needed.

Nowhere in the world was there any experience of having carried out a socialist remodeling. Therefore, we had to solve many problems, anew, and in this course we accumulated affirmative experiences one by one; and on our way to advancement, we boldly eliminated obsolete things and those that function as a damper.

This very attitude and position commensurate with the tradition of Great October was made clear at the CPSU April plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress held in 1985. The April Plenum and the 27th Party Congress worked out a plan to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development and established a concept for bringing about a qualitatively new condition to Soviet society.

All facts and events in the recent period evince the propriety of the selection of a direction for renovating the overall feature of our life. The international significance of the October revolution, which was carried out

under the immortal slogan of proletarian internationalism, is corroborated first by the fact that it clearly indicated the road to the victory of the socialist revolution in other countries, that it opened the way to the formation of the world socialist system, and that it opened the road for the collapse of colonial powers.

In accordance with the tradition of October, the Soviet people are faithful to their internationalist obligations, support their class brothers throughout the world, and express solidarity with fighters on all continents against oppression and for social progress. The 70th anniversary of the October Revolution is being greeted in an environment where a question concerning the survival of mankind is at issue due to an arms race, which was started by the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism.

In this environment, to interact on international questions as agreed on the basis of the unity, cohesion, and external political strategy of the socialist countries constitutes one of the main guarantees for preventing a global disaster.

Great October proclaimed overall peace and disarmament as its doctrine. Firmly adhering to this line, we are working in the direction of abolishing nuclear, chemical, and all other mass-destruction weapons throughout the world and making space peaceful in the 2000's.

Dear Korean friends, the fact that the ideology of October is brilliantly embodied on the soil of Korea with a long history is of great significance.

Under the leadership of the WPK headed by esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, the working people in the DPRK have accomplished tremendous success in socialist construction. The Soviet People heartily wish the Korean brothers new successes in carrying out the decision of the Sixth WPK Congress and fulfilling the responsible tasks of the Third 7-year Plan.

As General Secretary Gorbachev of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized repeatedly, the Soviet Union supports the just struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country. The Soviet people welcome the constructive proposals of the DPRK for the removal of the U.S. forces and nuclear arms from South Korea, the reduction of armed forces in the North and South, and the normalization of the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Soviet-Korean friendship has a glorious historical root and an excellent tradition. We are calling to mind the Korean internationalists who took part in the October Revolution, with gratitude for their participation in the struggle to defend the October Revolution. We always remember the common struggle of the people of the two countries against Japanese imperialism and express solidarity with the DPRK'S anti-imperialist policy.

The Soviet Union was the first country to recognize the DPRK in 1948. Our alliance was sealed under the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, which was signed in 1961. The all-round, equal cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea are developing more comprehensively with Comrade Kim Il-song's visits to Moscow and talks with Comrade Gorbachev in 1984 and 1986 as a momentum.

I take this opportunity to express thanks to the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Government and all the working people of the republic for cherishing friendly feelings toward us and displaying friendly kindness toward the Soviet Union, the country of October.

We believe that our fraternal cooperation will further strengthen and develop in the interest of the construction of socialism and communism and in favor of the peace and security of Korea and the entire world.

Long live, the Great October Socialist Revolution!

Long live the immortal Soviet-Korean friendship!

Thank you.

Yugoslav Delegation Concludes Visit

SK231055 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1051 GMT*
23 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 23 (KCNA)—The delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia headed by Milan Pancevski, member of the presidency of the LCY Central Committee, left for home Monday after concluding its four-day Korean visit.

During its sojourn, talks were held between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the visiting delegation.

In this period, the guests from Yugoslavia visited Mangyongdae and inspected various places.

Visiting the West Sea Barrage, Milan Pancevski wrote in the visitors' book that the West Sea Barrage is a gigantic edifice of weighty significance in the economic development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation laid a wreath in the revolutionary martyrs cemetery on Mount Taesong in Pyongyang.

NODONG SINMUN on Communist Construction

SK211001 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2127 GMT 15 Nov 87

[NODONG SINMUN 16 November special article: "Great Pride in Advancing Along the Scientific Course of Socialist and Communist Construction"]

[Text] The dignity and greatness of a nation is determined by a mighty party and correct guiding ideology. Today our people demonstrate their national pride and dignity because they are engaged in revolution with the great guiding ideology and the correct line under the great party's leadership.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has recently elucidated once again the national pride of our people who are advancing along the exact road of socialist and communist construction with the great guiding ideology and correct line and policy under the leadership of the great party. He has also taught about victoriously accelerating the revolutionary cause, and continuously upholding the banner of the *chuche* idea.

One of the major parts of our people's national pride is vigorously advancing along the scientific course of socialist and communist construction elucidated by the *chuche* idea. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our people have great pride and self-respect in having built scientific socialism suitable for the reality of our country.

The *chuche* idea is a correct guiding policy that elucidates the scientific course of socialist and communist construction and leads the revolutionary struggle of our times along the correct road. The course of socialist and communist construction means the sociohistorical course which the working class in power and its party must tread to head toward socialism and communism. In other words, it means the theory that elucidates how to complete the socialist and communist cause as well as the kind of road to follow and the kind of revolutionary task to carry out for this cause.

We should scientifically clarify the problem of the course of socialist and communist construction to correctly develop the theory of communist revolution, and for the party and state of the working class to advance with a scientific line, policy, strategy, tactics, and struggle policy.

Today, the realization that communism is no longer a desire for the future, rather the timetable for it in history, is already visible as a realistic task, and the struggle for socialism and communism is being extensively waged worldwide. In this environment, to scientifically clarify the inevitable course of socialist and communist construction has become an urgent demand of the times.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, appreciating this demand, has perfectly elucidated the problem of the course of socialist and communist construction based on the *chuche* idea. The many classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, including "The Transition From Capitalism to Socialism," "On the Problem of Proletarian Dictatorship," and "For the Complete Victory of Socialism," are immortal works that comprehensively contain the theory of the course of socialist and communist construction elucidated by the *chuche* idea and the theories of socialist and communist construction. Truly, it is a great achievement of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the revolutionary cause of the working class of our times that he clarified the inevitable

road of socialist and communist construction, developed and enriched communist revolutionary theory, and is leading our people to the exact road of socialist construction.

The pride of our people who are successfully accelerating the socialist and communist cause derives, above all, from the fact that they are advancing along the scientific course based on correctly clarifying the nature of the process of socialist and communist construction. Correctly clarifying the essential nature of the process of socialist and communist construction is an important problem arising in socialist construction. Only when we correctly clarify this problem, can we scientifically clarify the problem of what is solved by the process of socialist and communist construction and what historical stages it undergoes in its progress.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has provided a scientific key to clarifying the course of socialist and communist construction by defining the essential nature of the process of socialist and communist construction as a process of struggle to completely realize the chajusong of the popular masses by the chuche idea.

As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, attaining the complete victory of socialism passing through the transitional period from capitalism to socialism, and advancing toward the lofty stage of communism passing through the complete socialist society, are the inevitable course of socialist and communist construction.

The complete victory of socialism serves as an epochal turning point in realizing the independence of the popular masses. The course of socialist and communist construction began when the party of the working class seized power. There have been many turning points that were significant in realizing the independence of the popular masses in the entire course of advancing toward the lofty stage of communism since that time. In particular, the establishment of the socialist system serves as a turning point in realizing the social and political independence of the popular masses by completely eliminating the exploiting class and by eradicating the exploitation of man by man.

However, the establishment of the socialist system does not necessarily mean the complete achievement of the independence of men. Even after the socialist system is established, the class difference still remains, and because of this, there may be various forms of hindrance in realizing the complete social and political equality of all members of society.

Therefore, the party and the state of the working class struggle to achieve a classless society by eliminating the remnants of the outdated society from all domains of social life including those of ideology, technology, and culture. The victory won in the course of overcoming outdated ideologies, technology, and culture by carrying

out the three revolutions is the very complete victory of socialism. The complete victory of socialism reflects the success in the socialist revolution which completely eliminates the exploiting class by establishing the socialist system and the success in the loftier social reforms which eradicate various forms of (?social) classes.

This shows that the complete victory of socialism serves as an epochal boundary line in the course of socialist and communist construction because it reflects comprehensively such successes attained in socialist construction. This also indicates that the epochal boundary line in socialist and communist construction can be drawn and all problems can be resolved scientifically only when the issue of realizing the independence of the popular masses is reviewed with emphasis.

The definition of the stage of advancing toward the lofty stage of communism passing through a socialist society that has won complete victory as the next step in socialist and communist construction serves as elucidation of the course of socialist and communist construction in conformity with the inevitability of realizing the independence of the popular masses.

The independence of the popular masses cannot be realized all at once. It is to be realized completely in due sequence according to the inevitability of realizing it.

The chuche idea inquired into the question of the course of socialist and communist construction with the popular masses as its center. Thus, the chuche idea clearly shows what gains the complete victory of socialism will bring about for realizing the independence of the popular masses and what the historic tasks that require further resolution in the future are.

The complete victory of socialism serves as an epochal event in realizing the independence of the popular masses. However, even if socialism wins complete victory, this does not necessarily mean that the independence of the popular masses is totally realized. When socialism wins a complete victory, the social and political equality of all members of society is completely realized. However, the independence of the popular masses is not totally realized in many domains of social life including labor. It can be realized only when the three revolutions are more vigorously carried out.

The difference between mental and physical labor and a certain difference in the standard of material life which will remain even after socialism wins complete victory prove that a new historic course of communist construction exists, being linked to the time when the complete victory of socialism is achieved.

All this shows that only when the course of socialist and communist construction is regarded as a course for realizing the independence of the popular masses based

on the *chuche* idea, the entire course leading to achievement of a communist society passing through the complete victory of socialism can be elucidated in a scientific manner.

The course of our people's revolutionary struggle has proven with practical evidence that the path of socialist and communist construction indicated by the *chuche* idea is the most correct one. During the period of less than 30 years since our people established a socialist system under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, we have advanced to a turning point from which we can closely see the complete victory of socialism. This is the proud fruition our people have attained by vigorously waging the three revolutions, upholding the banner of the *chuche* idea.

Therefore, we take great pride that our people are advancing straight to victory along the scientific course of socialist and communist construction by waging the three revolutions, upholding the banner of the *chuche* idea. The pride of our people who are advancing along the correct course of socialist and communist construction under the banner of the *chuche* idea is that we have creatively resolved all problems arising in socialist and communist construction according to the historic conditions of our era and to our nation's reality.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: The leader [*suryongnim*] analyzed and summarized the historic experiences of our revolutionary practice and uniquely perfected the theory for socialist and communist construction which our era newly demands.

The *chuche* idea elucidates correct methods for creatively resolving all theoretical and practical problems arising in socialist and communist construction according to the historic conditions of the present era and to the concrete situation of one's country. Only when we base ourselves on these methods can we creatively resolve all problems with our own minds without a dogmatic attitude toward existing theories and contribute to the development of the revolutionary cause of the working class.

Our party was brilliantly able to resolve the question of the course of socialist and communist construction a long time ago because our party based this question on the *chuche* idea according to the conditions of the present era and our nation's experience. The question of the course of socialist and communist construction has been discussed many times ever since the communist movement began and the scientific theory of socialism of the working class was created.

Based on such successes already attained in resolving this question, our party has also maintained a creative position in conformity with the changing conditions and circumstances of the time. Our party's creative position,

maintained in resolving the question of the course of socialist and communist construction, has been that the party reviewed and resolved this question by regarding the historic conditions of our era and our nation's reality as the starting point.

The revolutionary struggle was carried out mainly in the advanced capitalist nations in the last century when the working class was newly formed. However, in our era, the revolutionary movement has been broadly waged in the nations which were under the colonial and semicolonial situation in the past and the revolutionary struggle has also been carried out in many forms and broadly with each nation as a unit.

Proceeding from such a reality, our party newly raised the question of the course of socialist and communist construction and resolved it in a unique manner. This was an outstanding achievement in discovering the boundary line of the complete victory of socialism in a scientific manner and in correctly elucidating the inevitable course of socialist and communist construction. The unique nature of our party's idea and theory, which was displayed when resolving the question of the course of socialist and communist construction, was shown in that our party scientifically elucidated the revolutionary tasks arising in each historic stage and the method of implementation on the basis of our nation's experience.

Our party gained rich practical experiences in socialist construction by wisely leading our people. The idea that the transitional stage from capitalism to socialism and the proletarian dictatorship are not consistent in the entire course of socialist and communist construction and that the proletarian dictatorship should be constantly strengthened, the idea of achieving a classless society by adhering to the socialist agricultural theses, the idea of occupying the two strongholds of communism, and the idea and theory of waging the three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural—are all based on the rich, practical experiences of our revolution. Herein lies the source of vitality and truthfulness of such ideas and theories.

Our people have been able to advance straight on the road toward socialism and communism without even the slightest deviation or twist by adhering to the theory of the course of socialist and communist construction elucidated by the *chuche* idea. We have been able to fully display the dignity and superiority of socialism.

Cherishing more deeply the national pride in carrying out the revolution with the scientific theory of the course of socialist and communist construction elucidated by the *chuche* idea, we should continuously wage a vigorous struggle to expedite the complete victory of socialism and to accomplish the *chuche* revolutionary cause.

VNS Denouncess Derwinski's Seoul Visit
SK192355 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation
in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, we will discuss the visit to South Korea of Derwinski, Under secretary of the U.S. Department of State for security affairs. As has already been reported, Derwinski, Undersecretary of the U.S. Department of State for security, scientific, and technological affairs, has arrived in Seoul. We is said that Derwinski will meet Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su and Defense Minister Chong Ho-yong to discuss matters dealing with security on the Korean Peninsula and support for the Seoul Olympics.

As we know well, the basis of the U.S. strategy toward South Korea is not only to hold onto South Korea as a colony and military base permanently, but also to utilize it as a (?logistics) base for invading the North and dominating the (?Asian Continent).

During the past 42 years, the United States has maintained the successive regimes in South Korea with military dictators who can contribute to achieving its military aim in South Korea. This time, the United States is also scheming to put traitor No Tae-u, a pro-U.S. military dictator, on the seat of the South Korean president. This fact is already known.

However, reality is [passage indistinct]. Branding No Tae-u's 29 June declaration as a declaration for prolonging the dictatorship, our masses are not only calling for genuine democratization, but are also raising voices saying down with pro-u.s. military dictator No Tae-u and which call for the United States to stop support for the dictatorial regime

Our masses went so far as to throw eggs and tear gas cannisters at fascist murderer No Tae-u when he made stumping tours in provinces. Reality clearly shows that our masses will never allow No Tae-u, a pro-U.S. dictator who has been (?domesticated) by the United States, to fabricate an election in the presidential elections.

This has thrown the U.S. aggressors into confusion. This is why they dispatched Derwinski to South Korea this time. In other words, the U.S. aggressors dispatched Derwinski to South Korea in order to encourage the pro-U.S. military dictators and to fabricate No Tae-u's election in the presidential election.

Therefore, Derwinski's visit to South Korea this time is precisely a (?dirty) junket to protect the U.S. colonial concessions in this land, using security on the Korean Peninsula and the Seoul Olympics as an excuse.

Whenever they faced a difficult situation in South Korea, the U.S. aggressors sent their (?errand boys) there. Such a practice has become a regular event.

Chon Tu-hwan took the 13 April step and No Tae-u announced the so-called 29 June declaration on the strength of the United States. This is also a known fact. Another known fact is that Derwinski visited South Korea on 20 June, just prior to the announcement of the so-called 29 June declaration, as the special envoy of Reagan, and held conspiratorial talks with traitor No Tae-u.

However, [passage indistinct] Our people will more vigorously wage the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle to overthrow the pro-U.S. military dictatorial regime and to establish a democratic government.

South Korea

Soldier Wounded in Shooting Incident in DMZ
SK211229 Seoul YONHAP in English 1225 GMT
21 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 21 (YONHAP)—A North Korean troop has fired several rounds of ammunition from its guard post in the Demilitarized Zone on a South Korean guard post, wounding a South Korean soldier, the Defense Ministry announced Saturday.

Ministry spokesman Yi Hung-sik said that the incident occurred around 2:21 p.m. Saturday (0521 GMT) at the central eastern frontline 24 kilometers northeast of Chollwon. The South Korean side immediately returned the fire in self-defense, he said.

The soldier, who suffered a gunshot penetration in the left shoulder, was airlifted by helicopter to a hospital in the rear area for medical treatment, the spokesman said, adding the injury would pose no danger to his life.

It is believed that the shooting provocation was designed to create social unrest in the South in the season of the presidential election, to be held on Dec. 16, the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, the United Nations Command promptly lodged a protest with the North Korean side against the provocation. The command said it was investigating the shooting incident.

It was North Korea's second provocation in the buffer zone dividing South and North Korea since Jan. 7, when a similar shooting incident took place.

North 'Admits' Shooting
SK230834 Seoul YONHAP in English 0826 GMT
23 Nov 87

[Text] Mideastern Front Line, Nov. 23 (YONHAP)—North Korea has admitted that its troops started the shooting incident Saturday inside the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), the commander of the South Korean Army unit which was attacked in the incident said Monday.

The commander, who asked to remain anonymous for reasons of security, told reporters that the North claimed over loud speakers installed in their guard post inside the DMZ that the incident was simply accidental.

The commander said, however, in light of the fact that the bullet fired by the North Korean troops hit our guard on duty, it is clear that the shooting was a deliberately premeditated provocation.

United Nations Command (UNC) officers with the Military Armistice Commission who inspected the scene of the shooting, disclosed that it is clear that the North Korean troops fired a machine gun in violation of the military armistice agreement which prohibits the use of machine guns inside the DMZ.

They said a bullet found on the scene was a machine gun bullet and that it had penetrated the wounded soldier's bullet-proof vest and combat fatigues.

The South Korean Defense Ministry announced that at 2:21 p.m. [0521 GMT] Saturday inside the DMZ near Chonwon, 100 kilometers northeast of Seoul, North Korean troops fired several gunshots from their guard post at a South Korean guard post leaving one South Korean soldier wounded.

The commander of the South Korean guard post said that he broadcast a warning immediately after the shooting but as the North Korean troops went into combat positions without giving any response, he and his men returned the fire.

Army Private No Yong-ho, who was hit in the left shoulder and then airlifted to a military hospital in Seoul, said he lost consciousness with the sound of a blast while on sentry duty. He was listed in fair condition Monday.

Spokesman Comments

SK211245 Seoul Television Service in Korean
1200 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] [Anchorman Pak Song-pom] At around 1420 [0520 GMT] today, a gunfight took place between the North and the South in the DMZ area near Chonwon on the eastern central front. The gunfight was caused by the provocative gunfire of the North Korean puppet soldiers. A spokesman of the Ministry of National Defense will report on this.

[Begin videotape—video shows unidentified spokesman in newsroom] At around 1421 today, the North Korean puppets perpetrated a provocation by firing several rounds of bullets at our outposts from their outposts in the DMZ area 24 km northeast of Chonwon on the eastern central front, violating the Armistice Agreement.

Our Army immediately fired back at the enemy's provocation in self-defense. One soldier of our Army who was on duty at the outpost was wounded by a bullet that struck his left shoulder and was immediately evacuated to the ROK Armed Forces hospital by helicopter. He is currently undergoing medical treatment. However, there is no danger to his life.

It is judged that such a provocation by the North Korean puppets was designed to create social unrest in view of the elections. In the meantime, the Military Armistice Commission of the UN side immediately protested to the North Korean side and is conducting an investigation to inquire into the truth of the incident. [end videotape]

Hungary, Czechoslovakia To Enter Olympics SK210143 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] Budapest (DPA-YONHAP)—Hungary has decided to compete in the 1988 Seoul Olympics and will be the first East bloc country to announce its participation in the games, reliable sources told the *German Press Agency* DPA Friday.

The sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the formal announcement would be made after the Hungarian National Olympic Committee meets in Budapest on Dec. 10.

They said Czechoslovakia would follow suit and announce its participation in the games a day after the Hungarian decision was made public.

None of the East bloc countries has yet replied to invitations sent out by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to take part in the Olympics from Sept. 17 to Oct. 2.

An IOC spokesman said on Wednesday that 75 nations had confirmed participation in the games two months before the entry deadline expires.

A Soviet sports official contacted by DPA said Moscow would not make a decision before January. "But we've heard that other socialist countries have already made a decision," he said.

The IOC sent out invitations to 167 National Olympic Committees. The 75 acceptances are from Western nations, Arab countries and neutral or nonaligned states, an IOC official said.

Imports From U.S. Increase by 42 Percent
SK210221 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
21 Nov 87 p 6

[Text] Imports from the United States of the 235 items selected for import transfer to the United States by the Korean government rose 42.1 percent in the first half of 1987 over a year ago, boosting overall imports from the United States the Korea Foreign Trade Association (KFTA) said yesterday.

In a publication titled *Korea's New Import Policies*, the economic forum said Korea's six-month imports of these 235 items from the United States totaled \$612 million.

The forum said this clearly indicates that the efforts of Korean companies to shift their import sources to the United States are succeeding.

It noted that the improving Korea-U.S. trade relation is a two-way street requiring the efforts of not only the Korean government and private sector but also the efforts of U.S. suppliers.

"The United States needs to play a more active role in promoting its exports," the publication said.

After imports of 150 items were liberalized in 1984-86, the U.S. share fell from 22.3 percent to 19.2 percent while the Japanese share edged up by 0.1 percentage point.

The expansion of imports from the United States has not kept pace with Korea's market-opening measures, the KFTA report said.

U.S. products whose importation has been liberalized have failed to gain strong market shares in Korea for several reasons—high prices, unsatisfactory delivery conditions, standard aftersale services and unfavorable reactions by U.S. companies to small orders, it said.

Even where U.S. products are quite competitive in terms of quality, Korean importers complain that they are not well-informed about U.S. exporters or their products, due to insufficient marketing activities, it noted.

According to the publication, Korea's imports from the United States totaled \$3,909 million in the first half of 1987, an increase of 29.4 percent from the same period of last year.

This figure surpassed the growth rate of 21.4 percent for all imports during the cited period.

"The increase rate rose each month in the first half. In June, imports from the United States recorded a gain of 56.5 percent from the like month of 1986," it said.

Meantime, the increase rate of imports from Japan declined to 30.1 percent between January and June from 43.8 percent a year earlier, it remarked.

This reversal in import trends vis-a-vis the United States and Japan is considered by many economists to be the result of Korea's multifaceted efforts to balance its bilateral trade with those two countries.

Last May, the Korean government established a \$2.5 billion foreign exchange fund for the purchase of raw materials and capital goods from the United States.

Private enterprises have also been making steady efforts to shift their import sources to the United States under the guidance of the KFTA, it pointed out.

Foreign Debts Decline

SK200104 Seoul YONHAP in English 0101 GMT
20 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 20 (YONHAP)—South Korea's foreign debts will fall to 35 billion U.S. dollars by the end of this year, the Bank of Korea (BOK) predicted Friday.

A recent BOK report said the country's foreign debts stood at 37 billion dollars at the end of October, down by 7.5 billion dollars from the 44.5 billion dollars recorded at the end of last year.

South Korea has been reducing its foreign debts since last year, powered by a widening current account surplus.

The BOK report said that in October alone, the total amount of the nation's foreign debts declined by 700 million dollars.

South Korea's net foreign debts minus overseas asset of 12 billion dollars as of the end of October, amounted to 25 billion dollars, the central bank report said.

Meanwhile, South Korea's foreign exchange holdings rose 557 million dollars from the end of last year to 8,512 million dollars at the end of October.

Self-Regulation Strengthened

SK230253 Seoul YONHAP in English 0244 GMT
23 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 23 (YONHAP)—South Korea's export industries are strengthening the self-regulation of their exports to advanced countries, including the United States and European Countries, in order to cope with those countries' growing import regulations.

Business sources said Monday that the voluntary controls include self-regulated export volume and export price increases.

Export associations of various industries plan to expand the application of the export price guidance system and also increase the guided export prices.

Under the guidance system, export associations recommend to the trade and industry ministry that certain products be exported at guided price levels.

In August, Steel Pipe Export Association increased the minimum export price of steel pipes to Japan.

The Korea Metal Flatware Exporters' Association has also decided to introduce the export price guidance system for tableware exports to European countries.

The association will control the export prices of metal tableware to Europe at prices 30 percent higher than the present level.

The Korea Stationery Industries' Association recently raised the prices of albums bound for the European community by 5 percent.

The export association dealing in daily necessities designated synthetic resin bags and fishing rods as items for voluntary regulation in September while the musical instrument industries' association are operating the guidance price system for pianos exported to the United States.

Meanwhile, the Electronics Industries Association of Korea is urging that electronics exporters raise the export prices of color television sets while the Korea Tire Industries Association has raised the export prices of tires by 3.5 percent to 8 percent.

Progress of Election Campaign Examined
SK230806 Seoul YONHAP in English 0749 GMT
23 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 23 (YONHAP)—The four major Korean presidential contenders enter the middle phase of their month-long official campaign this week bent on drawing the undecided votes and emerging as the front-runner.

Government party nominee No Tae-u and the three opposition candidates generally assess their campaigns as successful so far in that they have managed to create the type of campaign atmosphere they had hoped to.

The three opposition candidates, often dubbed the three Kims, are Kim Yong-sam of the Reunification Democratic Party, Kim Tae-chung of the Peace and Democracy Party and Kim Chong-pil of the New Democratic Republican Party.

This week is expected to result in a remarkable decrease in the number of undecided voters in Seoul and its environs as voters make up their minds on who to back for president, causing a front-runner to emerge by the

end of the week with about two weeks to go before the Dec. 16 election. More than one-quarter of the nation's 25.6 million eligible voters reside in Seoul and its vicinity.

As the electioneering intensifies, so does concern that an atmosphere conducive to a fair election may be compromised due to irresponsible reactions to campaign pledges, character assassination of other candidates, violence, revelations and corruptive practices designed to influence voters.

The ruling camp aims at winning a majority of the votes, buoyed by an optimistic review of No's campaign swings so far which it says has identified an absolute majority of people who desire stability.

No's campaigning has taken him to Puchon, a Seoul suburb, Kangwon province, Taejon in the central region of the nation as well as Changwon, South Kyongsang Province.

No and his supporters will try to drive home the alleged political and national security instability which would result should the opposition win the election and take power, while consolidating their base of support among the forces stability-desiring.

Kim Yong-sam has campaigned in North Cholla Province, a stronghold of rival Kim Tae-chung, drawing tens of thousands of people who gathered to hear him last week, although he was forced to cut short an earlier scheduled rally in Kwangju, Kim Tae-chung's home turf, because of a riot caused by the latter's supporters.

Kim Yong-sam considers that by winning the support of Chong Sung-hwa and big-name politicians, he has taken the initiative in the presidential campaign and is reportedly working on a project that could serve as a decisive variable in the campaign.

Chong was the martial law commander and Army chief of staff who was disgraced just prior to the launching of a new republic headed by President Chon Tu-hwan seven years ago.

Meanwhile, Kim Tae-chung pins great hope on the fact that dissident leaders and radical student activists have increasingly endorsed him as the presidential candidate of the single opposition camp.

He will do his utmost to project himself as a genuine opposition candidate among the three major opposition contenders with further intensified attacks against the ruling party candidate and the government.

DJP's No Tae-u Campaign Activities

CHOSON ILBO Interview

SK200608 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
15 Nov 87 p 4

[Interview with DJP President No Tae-u by CHOSON ILBO reporter Kim Chang-ki—date and place not given]

[Text] "Through my contacts with citizens, I have confirmed that the majority of the people strongly favor democratic reform in stability," stressed DJP President No Tae-u.

[Kim Chang-ki] As you will soon launch your full-fledged election campaign, how do you feel?

[No Tae-u] Since the [29 June] declaration I have come to a deep realization of the simple truth that sincerity works. If I intend to uphold the people as true masters, the people, I am sure, will regard me as an ordinary person who will share joys and sorrows with them.

[Kim Chang-ki] How are you going to use the 30-day campaign period to gain the support of the people?

[No Tae-u] To convey to the people the truth of my ambition and way to achieve democratic reform in stability and achieve national development without disorder, above all I will visit every corner of the country and will ask the people's support through direct contact with them. I will also cause the people to fully understand my political plans through broadcasting speeches and debates, in addition to holding campaign rallies. Thus, I will strive to make the coming election one in which candidates confront one another with their policies.

[Kim Chang-ki] It seems that the RDP, while advocating an end to the military government, will make the 12 December incident an issue and that the Party for Peace and Democracy will engage in an all-out offensive by making issues out of the Kwangju incident and the matter of privileged circles. How will you counter them?

[No Tae-u] I think there is no better way than handling problems with honesty and disinterestedness based on the truth. In particular, on the question of irregularities and corruption, I would like to emphasize again the principle that "all people are equal before the law."

[Kim Chang-ki] Many people wonder whether you could hold a campaign rally in Kwangju.

[No Tae-u] I am convinced that my Kwangju campaign rally is certain to be a success. I think the concern being expressed is groundless, because the views of the Kwangju citizens are much higher than those of the people in other areas.

[Kim Chang-ki] It is expected that when it comes to earning votes, the race among the four candidates will be neck-and-neck, you included. What is your opinion?

[No Tae-u] I have heard that many people think earning more than half of the votes will be difficult, because there are many candidates in the running. If this turns out to be true, the new government, which will have many things to do to get ready for the 21st century, will face many difficulties. It will be troublesome, if, by ignoring this fact, the people think "No Tae-u will do whatever he feels like if he receives too many votes" or "let's allow him to win, but not by too many votes." Even if I win by well over half of the votes, I will do my best following the elections to accommodate the opinions of all minority forces.

[Kim Chang-ki] How do you assess the campaign strategy you have followed so far?

[No Tae-u] Other people make personal attacks on me, but I never make personal attacks on anyone. I am younger and have less political experience, but I am carrying out my election campaign as if I were the eldest brother because I am thinking about what I will do for the country after winning the elections, while the other three candidates are, perhaps, only thinking about victory in the elections.

Promises Reform

SK210016 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
21 Nov 87 p 2

[By staff reporter Choe Nam-hyon]

[Text] Chonan, Chungchongnam-do—No Tae-u, presidential candidate of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, yesterday said the nation may drift into chaos if the opposition takes power.

"If the opposition takes power, social confusion and disorder will be inevitable, the Olympics won't be possible, and business will be stagnant," No charged.

He said the opposition parties are controlled by the forces that deny the free democratic system.

"The opposition politicians are nothing but fighters, they lack the ability to manage the state. "I wonder what the opposition politicians, who boast of 30-year political careers, have contributed to the development of the country," No said.

The ruling party presidential hopeful said they "always speak of impossible things and only try to find fault with what others have achieved."

Addressing a crowd in front of Chonan Station, No appealed for strong support, promising "reform amidst stability."

"The forthcoming election will determine whether the nation falls back to the confusion of 1980 or enters into the era of prosperity and peace of the 2000's," he asserted.

The DJP presidential nominee said he will become a "locomotive to pull the nation into the ranks of the advanced countries."

No emphasized the need for concerted efforts by those democratic forces that want stability, "because prosperity will only be possible when the forces unite."

The DJP candidate made campaign speeches in Chonan-land in the Chungchongnam-do cities of Yesan, Hong-song, Taechon and Kongju.

In the campaign rallies, No promised to endeavor to make farmers and fishermen better off, if he is elected president.

Before and after the campaign speeches, he paraded in an open car, surrounded by thousands of supporters.

No is scheduled to make another round of campaign speeches in Taejon and other counties of the province today.

Admits 'Capitulation'

SK210056 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
21 Nov 87 p 2

[Under the rubric "On the Campaign Trail"]

[Text] Chonan, Chungchong-namdo—ruling party nominee No Tae-u devoted the first half of his 20-minute speech for the promotion of his June 29 democratic manifesto and the latter half for the condemnation of opposition rivals in a rally here yesterday.

Admitting to the opposition allegation that his declaration was nothing but a capitulation to citizens' protest last June, he said he yielded to the people's call for democratization and would do so "again and again."

"Democratic leaders are subject to the people's demand. The democratization package was issued by myself but it was actually the work of the democratic citizens," he maintained.

No, one of the key architects of the current government, attempted to identify himself with the large audience, branding himself as an "ordinary citizen, born to a poor family."

He defined his catchphrase, "the era for ordinary people," as a period in which everyone will be able to enjoy daily routines free from anxiety or fear of an authoritarian rule.

He blamed the opposition contenders for making "little" contribution to the welfare of the people and development of the country.

"Will you choose the incapable oppositionists and destroy a golden tower we have erected?" he asked.

"Devoid of authoritarian character," he stressed, "I will stand for the needy and underprivileged."

Rep. Chae Mun-sik, chief of the DJP Central Campaign Commission, asserted that No, a former general, is not a soldier in the sense that he is "more firmly committed to democracy than civilian politicians."

In a brief speech in support of the Democratic Justice Party president, he said, "I have long been well-versed in the opposition forces. They are apt to trigger social turmoil and indulge in corruption."

He was formerly an opposition lawmaker.

Rep. Choe Yong-chol insisted, "The opposition candidates should be ashamed of their evasion of military service during a national crisis."

Referring to No's controversial role in the Dec. 12, 1979 military revolt, Choe said, "Why should he be apologetic for what he did to save the nation?"

In Kongju, about 50 youths, apparently collegians, shouted anti-government slogans and protested against No's rally about 300 meters away from the site, but drew little attention.

The combat police quickly broke up the demonstrators and led away at least 10 of them in a harsh manner and citizens protested against the manhandling.

RDP's Kim Yong-sam Campaign Activities

CHOSON ILBO Interview

SK200830 Seoul *CHOSON ILBO* in Korean 15 Nov 87 p 4

[Interview with RDP President Kim Yong-sam by CHOSON ILBO reporter Yim Tong-myong—date and place not given]

[Text] RDP President Kim Yong-sam stressed that he firmly believes he will win, noting, "The trend of equal support for me by people from all walks of life has been visibly revealed. Thus, my confidence in victory is gradually growing stronger."

[Yim Tong-myong] What strategy do you have in mind since you registered your candidacy?

[Kim Yong-sam] Nothing has been particularly changed, except that the stump-speaking schedule has become very tight. The unfortunate event of Mr No Tae-u

becoming president absolutely should not take place. He stresses stability. However, if he becomes president, great confusion will result. I am going to stress this point in the future.

[Yim Tong-myong] Your stump-speaking in Kwangju did not proceed as you wanted. How are you going to cope with the issue of provincialism to eliminate it?

[Kim Yong-sam] The president is the representative of all the people, and he represents the nation. Therefore, I am going to persuade the people to realize that they should not vote based on provincialism. I think that the people should vote after carefully judging who can lead the country safely amid forbearance and harmony because the nation's destiny depends on the presidential election.

[Yim Tong-myong] You are very confident of victory. What is the basis of such confidence?

[Kim Yong-sam] The people want an honest and sincere president. They want to see reform realized amid stability. It may be very presumptuous of me, but I will say that I have the absolute support of middle-class citizens, and more support from religious circles than anyone else. Moreover, I firmly believe that I am receiving great support from students, workers, peasants, urban poor, opposition circles, people who come from the five provinces in the North, and people from many other domains.

[Yim Tong-myong] What was the special feeling you had while contacting the people during the past "preliminary election campaign"?

[Kim Yong-sam] I felt that the trend of the situation was turning in my favor each day. However, I would like to point out at this point that the DJP launched an offensive with materials and money, as well as pork-barreling. It is certain that the DJP is scheming for a corrupt election by mobilizing government officials. However, I think that such a plot for a corrupt election will not be successful.

[Yim Tong-myong] What part of your speeches drew the greatest response from the people?

[Kim Yong-sam] The common sympathy for ending the military government was broadest and deepest. There was an enormous reaction to my election pledges. However, I am trying not to make many pledges.

[Yim Tong-myong] Will you tell us what you thought went wrong during your preliminary election campaign?

[Kim Yong-sam] I admit there were some things that went wrong. However, everything is now being carried out in an orderly fashion. We do not handle anything in an improvised manner.

[Yim Tong-myong] What weak points do you think you yourself have?

[Kim Yong-sam] There were difficulties in Kwangju such as the one that forced me to give up my stump-speaking. However, I noted many changes taking place there. In particular, the entry of lawmaker Cho Yon-ha into our party serves as great encouragement.

Despite all this, I am confident in my victory because I believe in the wise judgment of the people.

Campaign Pledges Reported

SK200233 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
20 Nov 87 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Yi Song-yol]

[Text] Kuri, Kyonggi-do—Kim Yong-sam yesterday promised that as president he would protect the status of government officials and military people.

"But those involved in election corruption will be punished, regardless of their ranks," the presidential candidate of the Reunification Democratic Party warned.

[Seoul The Korea Times English on 20 November on page 1 carries in an article by Sin Hak-lim a similar report and adds: "In a campaign rally in this satellite city of Seoul, he said that although the ruling Democratic Justice Party expends various promises on its campaign trail, he will only make pledges which he is able to keep.

"To some 2,000 people gathered at an open lot in front of the Central Cinema, Kim asked, "How many tears have we shed in tear gas?"

"Let's achieve democracy with our own hands so that we will no longer shed tears," he appealed."

On his second day of campaigning in the capital area, Kim held rallies in Kuri city, Namyangju-gun and Kap-yong-gun, all east of Seoul. Each rally was attended by thousands of local people.

Blasting both KBS [Korea Broadcasting System] and MBC [Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation], Kim urged the crowds to boycott payment of viewing fees.

"The two TV stations have degenerated into a private public relations channel for No Tae-u, the ruling party presidential candidate," Kim alleged.

[The Korea Times adds: "Kim urged the people not to pay the TV viewing fees, asserting that the KBS-TV and the MBC-TV are working to help election campaigns for DJP candidate No Tae-u]

The opposition candidate said he will guarantee freedom of the press more thoroughly than any other freedom because it makes the others possible.

Kim criticized the ruling party for attempting to "buy votes" with money. "I hear that the DJP has set aside an astronomical amount of money, 1 trillion won, for the election. If they offer you some money, take it, and then vote for other candidates than the DJP's No," he suggested.

If No is elected, the nation's politics will be thrown back 30 years, so people should not vote for him on any account, Kim said.

"No was one of the key actors in the Dec. 12 incident. So, he must bear responsibility for it," Kim laid, reiterating his demand that No should resign his candidacy.

Restating his declared cause to terminate military rule, Kim entreated people to have second thoughts about who is most qualified to extinguish military rule and lead the nation in stability.

He pledged to be an honest president and set up a clean government free of corruption and irregularities.

He also promised to give primary consideration to expanding government subsidies for needy people.

"An RDP government would render utmost efforts to improve the life, and safeguard the rights, of laborers, peasants, the urban poor and other low income classes that have been sacrificed, alienated and exploited in the process of economic development.

"By doing so, we will help small farmers and the urban poor to stand on their own feet and lead normal, if not affluent, lives," he said.

Kim blamed previous governments for their "failures in agricultural policy, lack of concern for fair distribution of wealth and thus deepening inequality among the people".

[*The Korea Times* adds: "The RDP presidential nominee went on that if he takes power, he will not take political retaliation under any circumstances.

["I wish to see President Chon Tu-hwan leave Chongwadae receiving applause from the people," he said."]

Vows Military's Neutrality

SK210021 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
21 Nov 87 p 2

[By staff reporter Yi Song-yol]

[Text] Kunsan, Chollabuk-do—Kim Yong-sam yesterday said he would establish local autonomy across the country at an early date if he were president.

"To this end, economic autonomy of provincial governments will be expanded," said the presidential candidate of the Reunification Democratic Party at a campaign rally here.

He said financial and tax assistance would be increased to help develop provincial areas.

Kim said that to open an era of local autonomy, his administration would promote balanced development of the nation.

"As part of these programs, we will give more financial and tax assistance to small-and medium-sized companies in provincial areas," zhe said.

Kim said an RDP government would increase inter-city and inter-industry exchanges by developing roads.

It would work out measures to help farmers increase their income by establishing more industrial facilities in rural areas.

He promised to pursue a policy to disperse the population of Seoul and its vicinities.

The RDP nominee said the military's intervention in politics should discontinue for the nation's political development.

"To this end, the military personnel management, organization and operation should be conducted in a democratic manner," he said.

Kim said the power to appoint and dismiss top military officers should be readjusted to meet the security policy of the new government and the structure of a combined command of three armed forces.

"The military structure should be reformed so that emphasis can be placed on the field army," he added.

He called for a smaller role for the Presidential Security Forces, the Agency for National Security Planning and the Defense Security Command.

Kim said if elected, he would consider establishing two commercial television networks.

Earlier in the day, the candidate of the largest opposition party held campaign rallies in Chochiwon and Nonsan in Chungchongnam-do.

Denounces Regional Antagonism

SK220006 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
22 Nov 87 p 2

[By Yi Song-yol]

[Text] Iri-chonju—Kim Yong-sam yesterday lashed out at "military dictatorship" for nurturing regional antagonism was a means of prolonging its power.

"The military rulers have been cunningly instigating regional animosity, a wicked evil which now devastates the nation," Kim said, demanding the people not allow themselves to be manipulated by this guileful scheme.

Kim's rallies in Iri and Chonju started amid anxiety about an unexpected out-break of violence but ended without any mishap. In Iri, some 15,000 people turned out to hear the presidential candidate of the Reunification Democratic Party, while in Chonju, the attendance hovered around 70,000.

The opposition candidate said he would give top priority to dissolution of regional sentiments when his party takes power.

"For this, I will map out a new national territory development plan which is aimed at balanced development among regions. With this, I will put the right person in the right place without discriminating against those from specific regions," Kim said.

He also promised to intensively develop ancient cultural relics scattered in Cholla province which were handed down from the Paekche Kingdom more than 1,300 years ago.

"The precious culture an relics of Paekche have been neglected compared with ancient culture in other parts of the nation. I will promote the establishment of a museum and a cultural research center for better preservation of these relics," Kim pledged.

The candidate revealed that he will implement a land reclamation project in the Pyonsan area. "When this project is finished, a land lot almost equal to the entire Pusan city will be created to be used as the base for trade with China."

In between the rallies, Kim held a news conference at a hotel in Chonju. He told reporters that he is determined to liquidate all farm household debts during his tenure.

Kim said he will introduce a direct election system to the national agricultural, fisheries and livestock cooperatives so that their members can choose the most qualified men as presidents and thereby manage the organizations on their own.

Touching on the presidential secretariat, Kim said he will educe the apparatus not necessary for a "legitimate president."

The candidate said he will have the grain management law revised so that the rice pricing policy can be mulled by the National Assembly.

PPD's Kim Tae-chung Campaign Activities

CHOSON ILBO Interview

SK200920 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 15 Nov 87 p 4

[Interview with Party for Peace and Democracy President Kim Tae-chung by CHOSON ILBO reporter Yi Hyok-chu—date and place not given]

[Text][Yi Hyok-chu] With the announcement of the election just around the corner, what is your impression of it as a presidential candidate?

[Kim Tae-chung] The meaning of this election lies in completely ending military rule and reestablishing a genuine democratic government. We are at a historic turning point. The Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] was formed to do this. We thought it would be difficult to get a direct election system. However, this system was adopted. The PPD was founded and I became its president and presidential candidate. It is almost like a dream. [Yi Hyok-chu] Are you sure of your victory in this election?

[Kim Tae-chung] I am sure of my victory. Moreover, mine will be a landslide victory. [Yi Hyok-chu] Why are you sure of victory?

[Kim Tae-chung] We positively have the support of the off-stage democratic forces. Workers, both grassroots and in cities, students, intellectuals, and the conscientious middle class are the basis of my support. I also receive great support from young people, who eagerly yearn for independent diplomacy, and peaceful unification, and an end to military rule. In this respect, we are the only ones sure of victory. [Yi Hyok-chu] Do you mean that during your meetings with people, you felt their support as such?

[Kim Tae-chung] That is right. I received great support during my local tours. In particular, I did not expect that I could receive such great support during rallies in Pusan and Chonju, which were held after the PPD was founded. Four to five phenomena that took shape after the meeting at Korea University show that I receive great support not only in Cholla provinces but also in Kyongsang provinces. [Yi Hyok-chu] To what remarks or proposals in your speeches do you think people showed a great response?

[Kim Tae-chung] I think that when I, while stressing peacefully resolving the Kwangju situation and realizing democratic politics without retaliation, said that I am

the most appropriate person, people gave me the greatest response. The same is true regarding my remarks that I would establish democracy without considering how the military would think if I do so and that I will guarantee the right to existence for farmers, fishermen, working masses, and other grass-roots interests. Young people greatly supported my opinion on unification. [Yi Hyok-chu] Do you mean that your election strategies so far have been successful?

[Kim Tae-chung] Our party has said that it represents the interests of off-stage forces, the conscientious middle class, workers, farmers, and grass-roots interests in cities and we have been successful. Thanks to such a firm expression of our line, resistance was much weaker than expected following the split of the party. I think we have even become able to boast the orthodoxy of a democratic party. [Yi Hyok-chu] Have there been any deficiencies?

[Kim Tae-chung] This is not something decisive. But we are somewhat behind in publicity. One of the major causes is, of course, money. The phenomenon that we seem to be spurned by the opinion of some people is also due to this situation. [Yi Hyok-chu] What are your plans for the coming full-fledged election campaigns?

[Kim Tae-chung] Until the middle period, we will continue to strengthen the basis of support for us and reinforce the stand of our party as the one which represents democratic forces.

Then, following the middle period, beginning with the Seoul rally on 21 November in particular, we will create our boom based on the support for us. I think this is entirely possible, if I make the most of television debates, while taking advantage of making speeches at rallies.

Attacks No's Image

SK220024 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
22 Nov 87 p 2

[By Yi Chang-sop]

[Text] Suwon, Kyonggi-do—Kim Tae-chung devoted much of his speech in five cities to criticizing "ordinary man," a term No Tae-u uses to describe himself.

He asked the audience, "Can an ordinary man spend such an enormous amount of money for electioneering? Can an ordinary man monopolize TV networks and news media for his campaigns? Can an ordinary man kill real, innocent ordinary men with bayonet and rifle in Kwangju in 1980? Can a former four-star general be called an ordinary man?"

He said under whatever circumstances the people should not let No Tae-u win the election.

The president of the Party for Peace and Democracy claimed that he and his party alone can represent the interests of the disabled, the poor, the farmers, the underprivileged, the sufferers and the old.

He said the next government will be ruled by the people, not by a few political generals, adding that only "people" have the choice to shape the destiny of the nation.

Kim claimed that ruling party's No must retire from the politics and withdraw his presidential candidacy, holding responsibility for the May, 1980 Kwangju bloody popular uprising.

He went on that No was then the commander of the capital garrison command when the Kwangju incident occurred, nonetheless he shifted the responsibility for the incident to others.

Makes Elections Pledges

SK200213 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD* in English
20 Nov 87 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Kim Chong-chan—quotations marks as published]

[Text] Chongup, Chollapuk-do—Kim Tae-chung yesterday claimed that he is most fitted to become president since he only can achieve "reform based on stability" because of his solid support from and close relations with dissident forces.

He said he will realize genuine stability through sincere dialogue and consultation with the dissident groups, which he said hold the key to the nation's political stability.

The ruling party's candidate, No Tae-u, charged Wednesday that if the opposition takes power the nation will fall into chaos and confusion.

Kim denied there is a veto group in the military against him, and said he and his government will have solid control of the Armed Forces with the support of a majority of the people.

He said No lost his qualification to become supreme commander of the military when he set a bad precedent by disobeying his superior in the "Dec. 12 incident."

No cannot bring stability to the nation because he also had a role in the Kwangju incident, Kim said.

The 64-year-old orator said that as one of the victims of the Kwangju incident he is best suited to head the nation and solve the incident because only a victim is eligible to seek genuine reconciliation.

Repeating his promise to solve farming households' debts, the PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] candidate said that as president he would transfer their debts from agricultural cooperatives to the government in the first year of his rule.

Then the government would repay the debt on behalf of the farmers within five to six years, by reducing the enormous waste in various state-invested projects, he said.

Kim promised to restrict imports of farm and agricultural products to prevent a collapse of domestic prices and to ensure profit for domestic producers.

[Seoul *The Korea Times* in English on 20 November on page 2 in an Article by Yi Chang-sop, carries a similar report and adds:

["The budget required for writing off farmers' liabilities will be secured through the reduction of government expenditures and the "transfer of funds the ruling camp has spent for the maintenance of power," Kim asserted.

["He then promised the establishment of a "prior notice system" making it mandatory for the government to inform the farmers and fishermen of its agricultural commodity purchase plans in advance.

["Kim also pledged to strive to improve the marketing channel for agricultural and fishery products, while giving full autonomy to farmers and fishermen in the operation of agricultural and fishery cooperatives."]

In Kimje, Kim promised to elevate the status of the southwestern town from an "up" to a city and to designate Pyongsan Bay a national park, if he wins the election.

Kim said "Television has become the ruling party candidate's private campaign tool."

Comparing news reports of the election campaign to a soap opera, Kim claimed No has a starring role while other candidates are cast as extras.

Kim urged every citizen of the nation to become a guardian against election rigging.

Discusses Economy

SK220020 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD* in English
22 Nov 87 pp 2, 7

[Text] Suwon, Kyonggi-do—Kim Tae-chung yesterday said that as president he would help the stock market by enhancing its autonomy.

"I will open an era of popularizing stocks through measures to improve the stock market," said the presidential candidate of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] at a campaign rally here, about 40km south of Seoul.

He noted that stock investors account for only 5 percent of the nation's population, compared to 18 percent in Japan and 26 percent in the United States.

"Improvement of the stock market is most important for economic development," he told a large crowd of cheering people.

Kim said that measures to improve the stock market will include minimizing government intervention to enhance its autonomy and encouraging more companies to go public.

Other improvement measures will include selling government-owned stocks to the public and a drastic expansion of the system under which company stocks are offered to employees, he said.

"In addition, companies will be freed from control of the government so that they can conduct their activities freely," he said.

The PPD candidate accused the government of imposing excessive restrictions on the stock market. "The government is oppressing the stock market to collect political funds," he added.

Kim promised that if elected, he will improve the welfare system for aged people.

A PPD government will abolish the system under which old people are allowed to ride on city buses free of charge. "This system may give a sense of inferiority to the aged," he explained.

Instead of the system, he said that his administration will give 30,000 to 50,000 won a month to each of the poor senior citizens who total 200,000 to 300,000 in number.

Before his campaign rally at a public stadium here, the PPD nominee visited Kwangmyong.

Meeting with news reporters at his Tonggyo-dong home prior to departure for Kwangmyong, he said he is confident that he will win the upcoming presidential election, citing his popularity shown at the first stage of the month-long official campaign which began Monday.

Kim appeared encouraged by the creation of a pan-national body to promote him as the single opposition candidate by more than 2,600 dissident figures Friday and the issuance of a statement to support him as the opposition's sole banner carrier by about 200 literary figures.

It drew attention that Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, a dissident leader, visited Kim at his home in the morning. During the campaign rally here, PPD officials intensified their verbal attacks against Kim Yong-sam who is running in the Dec. 16 Election as candidate of the Reunification Democratic Party.

Guarantees Freedom of Unions

SK210025 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
21 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Tongduchon, Kyonggi-do—Kim Tae-chung yesterday said that as president he would drastically improve working conditions for laborers by introducing a minimum wage and other systems.

At a campaign rally in a northern suburb of Seoul the presidential candidate of the Party for Peace and Democracy said that without solving labor problems, genuine social stability and economic development is impossible.

"Fair treatment of the nation's 20 million workers, roughly half of its total population, is extremely important for the workers themselves but also for the sound development of our society," he said.

The nation's workers have been harassed by the lowest wages and the worst working conditions in the world for decades, Kim charged.

Kim said that as president he would guarantee the full freedom of workers to form labor unions and of unions to conduct political activities such as supporting a political party financially or in any other way.

"Our 20 million workers have been deprived of their basic right of organizing labor unions and other human rights," he said.

Kim said that if he wins the election, it will not be a big victory for himself and his party alone but for all the people of the country.

In a speech to local residents, he pledged that if he becomes next president he will lift development restrictions in as many areas as possible.

NDRP's Kim Chong-pil Campaign Activities

CHOSON ILBO Interview

SK201240 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
15 Nov 87 p 4

[Interview with New Democratic Republican Party President Kim Chong-pil by CHOSON ILBO reporter Kim Hyon-ho at Chirisan Hotel, Kurye County, South Cholla Province, on 14 November]

[Text] Nee Democratic Republic Party [NDRP] President Kim Chong-pil, who was visiting local areas, frankly expressed his feelings in facing competition for

the presidency at Chirisan Hotel on 14 November, stating "we will show our genuine features and ideas to the people and will present what we feel. Then, we will make ourselves ready for their judgment and selection."

[Kim Hyon-ho] What was the response of the people when you contacted them directly?

[Kim Chong-pil] Heat rises as the time passes. Despite various forms of repression and hindrances, the number of people who share our aims is increasing. This clearly indicates what the people want.

[Kim Hyon-ho] Of your remarks, with what point did the people show the greatest sympathy?

[Kim Chong-pil] It was when I criticized the current ruling circles. In the farming areas, they applauded strongly to our party's sincere effort to reduce the difficulties in the rural communities in a reasonable manner.

[Kim Hyon-ho] What has been most difficult during the election campaign?

[Kim Chong-pil] Everything is difficult because we work only with empty hands and our will. However, everyone is doing their best, showing firm will. I thank them so much for their dedication.

[Kim Hyon-ho] What merits do you think you have compared with the three other candidates?

[Kim Chong-pil] I think I have richer experiences and better ability to overcome difficulties than the others. The newlywed bride cannot be as good as an old housewife in handling home affairs.

[Kim Hyon-ho] Some people are still talking about you withdrawing your candidacy and the possibility of forming a united front among the three Kims.

[Kim Chong-pil] The proverb says it is laughable to talk about what might happen tomorrow. There will be no such thing.

[Kim Hyon-ho] How many votes do you think you will garner in the forthcoming election?

[Kim Chong-pil] A certain candidate assuredly said that he would garner more than 10 million votes. But this sort of attitude is insulting to the voters. I will only wait for the people's judgment after doing my best.

[Kim Hyon-ho] In ordinary times, you stressed that large-scale mass rallies should not continue. Please tell us the reason why you are holding a mass rally in Taegu.

[Kim Chong-pil] Chairmen of our party's local chapters in that area decided to hold a rally, and I only agreed with their decision. I was unable to give any financial

assistance to meet the cost of the rally. Frankly, the central party does not have even a penny. Therefore, I plan to hold large-scale mass rallies only when it is absolutely necessary.

[Kim Hyon-ho] It appears that the NDRP has not built a complete nationwide system and moreover, there is a certain lack of harmony within the party. Do you have any means to insure the party's integrity?

[Kim Chong-pil] We cannot avoid difficulties in filling the blank left for 7 years and rebuilding the party. However, I think everything has been carried out more smoothly than we first thought. As the former Democratic-Republican Party took root in the firm ideal for the development of the nation, it was able to rise again unyieldingly. I intend to do my best for the election by organizing the local parties across the country until the last moment.

Criticizes Government

SK220044 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Nov 87 p 2

[From the "On the Campaign Trail" column: "Idle Government"]

[Text] Kim Chong-pil, presidential candidate of the opposition New Democratic Republican Party, yesterday lashed out at the current government in a barbed language during his first campaign rally in Seoul.

In the rally at a park in Shindorim-dong, near Kuro industrial complex, Kim alleged that the government has spent the past seven years doing nothing.

Mindful of a large number of workers residing in this area, the former prime minister and the president of the now-defunct Democratic Republican Party praised the workers, saying, "You were the standard-bearer of modernization of the nation in the era of the DRP."

"Living in this era of democratization, I will build a society in which the workers will be better off than other classes of people," he stressed.

Kim also hit harshly the ruling party presidential candidate, No Tae-u, and his colleagues in the ruling camp.

Sees Corruption in DJP

SK200241 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
20 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Sosan, Chungchongnam-do—Kim Chong-pil yesterday said the Saemaul (New Community) Movement has become a "political campaign" since the inauguration of the current Fifth Republic in 1980.

The movement was designed to improve living conditions in rural areas, and Kim said he will restore the original purpose if elected president.

Addressing a campaign rally in this western coastal city, Kim, prime minister under the late President Pak Chong-hui, categorically denounced the "corruption" of the Saemaul Headquarters.

"The headquarters has misappropriated 200 billion won in government funds during the past seven years.

"It also exploited some 20 billion won annually from the subscription fees collected by the Korean Broadcasting System," Kim alleged.

He said some of the money was used to "privatize" 780,000 hectares of state land in Yongjong Island, near Inchon.

Kim suggested the four leading presidential candidates make public their personal assets.

"Some candidates are lavishing money, thereby setting up the mood of a corrupt election," he said.

Speaking of policies for farming and fishing households, the NDRP [New Democratic Republican Party] candidate said his party will endeavor to increase the income of farmers and fishermen.

"Farmers and fishermen have suffered hardest since the inception of the Fifth Republic," he maintained.

He promised to make rural areas better off by restraining imports of farming and livestock products.

The NDRP presidential nominee also held rallies in Pyongtaek and Yongin, Kyonggi-do.

Speaks on Civil Defense

SK220029 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
22 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Pochon, Kyonggi-do—Kim Chong-pil yesterday said that if elected president he will improve the Homeland Reserve Forces and the Civil Defense Corps. systems.

The presidential candidate of the New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP] also promised that he will take measures to help improve living conditions for poor urbanites.

At a campaign rally here, he said each man will be obliged to serve as a Homeland Reserve Forces member for five years after being discharged from the military.

"Those aged above 30 will be exempted from home reserve service," said Kim, prime minister under the late President Pak Chong-hui.

He said that civil defense service will not be required of those over 40. At present, a Civil Defense Corps. member is required to serve until the age of 50.

The NDRP nominee said his administration will drastically increase bank loans for drivers, small traders and street cleaners living in urban areas.

"A large number of rental houses will be constructed for poor urbanites," he added.

Kim said that an NDRP government will establish a medical insurance system for the have-nots at an early date and will lower medical insurance fees for them.

After the campaign rally at the Citizens' Hall here, Kim paraded in an open car with party chief campaign manager Rep. Kim Yong-chae.

A group of youths, who are supporters of Kim, joined the parade, chanting "J.P., J.P.," his nickname.

In the afternoon, Kim held a public rally in Shindorim-dong, Kuro-gu. It was his first campaign appearance in Seoul.

Pledges Aid to Handicapped

SK210146 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
21 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Kim Chong-pil yesterday promised that, if elected president, he will increase job opportunities and facilities for handicapped people.

A welfare foundation would be established for handicapped people, who number about three million, said Kim, presidential candidate of the New Democratic Republican Party.

He told a news conference that handicapped people should be exempted from savings, inheritance and donated property taxes.

Kim said his administration would make it mandatory for public institutions and companies to employ a certain number of handicapped people.

"Drastic measures will be taken to help handicapped people," he said.

Later in the day, Kim attended an organization rally of the NDRP's Sodaemun-unpyong district chapter in Seoul, and visited a marketplace in Pulkwang-dong.

During the visit, he said the NDRP, as a democratic party, can make democracy take root in the nation.

"Based on the 18-year experience of DR rule, we know what we should do and should not," said the NDRP nominee.

Kim, prime minister under the late President Pak Chung-hui, was referring to the 18-year rule of the now-defunct Democratic Republican Party, the predecessor of the NDRP.

He said his party will pursue policies for a welfare society so that "workers, farmers and fishermen can call themselves middle-class people with pride."

DJP on Opposition's 'Plot' To Divulge Scandals

SK220047 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party yesterday denounced the opposition parties for their "plot" to divulge alleged "malpractices and scandals" involving the current government.

Hyon Hong-chu, the party's deputy chief of publicity, said the opposition camp is expected to launch a "divulging campaign" next week to put the government party into an awkward position.

He asserted that the opposition parties are trying to make an election issue of such alleged malpractices, some of which have already been thoroughly investigated.

He revealed that some officials contacted by the opposition parties in connection with the latter's divulging scheme tipped the DJP off on the matter.

Specifically, the opposition parties are seeking to have contacts with military officers involved in the bloody 1980 Kwangju uprising and other figures sacked for their involvement in major malpractices and scandals, he said.

Opposition Parties Attack DJP Farm Policy

SK200115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] The three opposition presidential contenders attacked "blunders" in government agricultural policies during their campaigns at rural townships yesterday.

The opposition front-runners demanded again that No Tae-u of the Democratic Justice Party drop out of the race for his controversial role in the "military revolt" on Dec. 12, 1979, which opened the way for the "reformist officers" to seize power in the succeeding five months.

The three Kims said that they would guarantee free election of the heads of agricultural and fisheries cooperatives by ordinary members for their autonomous administration and better protection of their interests.

No, for his part, issued another package of sweet pledges featuring projects to develop farming and fishing communities in the pursuit of support from residents in the areas. They number close to nine million, accounting for over 21 percent of the entire population.

In Namyangju and Kapyong, Kyonggi-do, Kim yong-sam of the Reunification Democratic Party promised that he would go all out to improve the living standards of underprivileged people.

"The poor living conditions have derived from the government's negligence of its duty to achieve equal distribution of income, coupled with blunders in its rural policies," he said. "The underprivileged have little responsibility for their poverty."

"The RDP's policy will be aimed to nurture capabilities of the underprivileged, not simply to provide them with assistance," he disclosed.

Kim said that he would do his best to protect the interest of urban workers, farmers and other lower-incomers who have been alienated from the the fruits of economic growth.

Kim Tae-chung of the party for Peace and Democracy made a bold offer to relieve farmers of their huge loans, serving in a campaign rally in Kimje, Chongju, Chinan and Changsu, the country's granary in Cholla-pukto.

"In the first year of my office, all loans by farmers will be repaid by agricultural cooperatives. The government will redeem them to the cooperatives in five to six years," he said.

In Sosan, Chungchong-namdo, Kim Chong-pil of the New Democratic Republican Party accused the Saemaul Movement Headquarters of diverting over 200 billion won, provided from the government budget, over seven years.

He argued that the worse living conditions of farmers, fishermen and ranchers have resulted from "bad" government policies, combined with "malpractices" of the DJP headquarters.

The opposition standard-bearers refuted No's allegation that disorder and confusion would be brought about in case of the victory of an opposition candidate in the election.

They maintained that No's election would invite conflicts, on the contrary, because he is one of key architects of what they called an illegitimate government.

No's Book Discusses Mistakes of Government
SK200922 Seoul YONHAP in English 0916 GMT
20 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 20 (YONHAP)—The ruling party presidential candidate stated that he will recognize or apologize for whatever mistakes the Fifth Republic has made in any dispute over the Republic's achievements or blunders.

Those who have to bear responsibility must undertake the responsibility and those who have to be punished must be punished according to the law, said No Tae-u, president and standard-bearer of the Democratic Justice Party, in his book published Friday.

The Fifth Republic refers to the administration of President Chon Tu-hwan that was launched in early 1981.

In the book titled the era of the great common people, No promised to show the people that those who commit irregularities and who are involved in corruption are certain to be punished.

If a new republic is inaugurated, injustice and corruption of the past, not to mention fresh instances, will be dealt with sternly in accordance with the principle that all men are equal under the law, he said.

He said that if elected president he will not add one cent to his income in an undue manner during the five-year term of office and that when he leaves Chongwadae (the presidential residence), his personal financial holdings will be at the same level as when he began his presidency.

He also pledged to make efforts to bring about national harmony by restoring the honor of the victims of the 1980 Kwangju civilian uprising.

Religious Sector 'Involved' in Campaign
SK220135 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
22 Nov 87 p 9

[Text] With presidential election just over 20 odd days away at this point, the feverish political campaigns by four presidential contenders are reaching out for every corner of the country for support. The religious community in particular has not only been the object of their thorough canvassing, but the community itself has been actively engaged in a campaign for the support of its own choice of a candidate through statements.

The active involvement by the religious community in the presidential electioneering has been taken as a natural outgrowth of churches' active democratization effort in the past although some came under a sharp attack for their active roles.

The religious groups which have already cast their support say they have to campaign for a candidate who is a member of their church.

Some say the religious organizations are competing for the election of their candidates, sometimes inviting a critical attack.

Numerous meetings have reportedly been called in the Buddhist sects to discuss their backing to a certain candidate the past several months already.

The Pong-un Temple, a member of the Chogyae sect located in Kangnam-ku, southern Seoul, has had several prayer meetings already, and No Tae-u, presidential candidate for the Democratic Justice Party attended one of the meetings at the temple's invitation, according to the temple.

Other Chogyae sect temples in the country have been known to do the same before the election. The supportive actions have not been without problems, however. Some 20 monks of the temple were taken into police custody for violently trying to stop the political gathering.

The Buddhist Alliance for the Achievement of Democracy last week in a meeting in temples designed to provide support to a presidential candidate.

"Under no circumstances, Buddhist organized support to a candidate is permissible," the alliance declared. [sentence as published]

Protestant churches, in the meantime, have held meetings to which presidential hopefuls have been invited to attend.

Kim Yong-sam, an elder of the Chukhyon Presbyterian Church, has been making rounds of fellow Presbyterian churches in large cities to garner their sympathy. The candidate has participated in numerous breakfast prayer meetings to sell his candidacy.

Kim Tae-chung, although a Catholic, has been courting Protestant churches for support as well. At a meeting of the National Council of Churches held at the Olympia Hotel early this month, the presidential candidate solicited their support in front of some 700 Christian laymen and clergymen in attendance.

The church organizations have also been straining to whip up support for their own candidate choice.

The Korean Christian Institute for Social Problems have conducted a cross-country survey in an effort to promote one opposition candidacy, with the cooperation from other religious organizations.

The Roman Catholic Church dioceses have also been busy arranging special gatherings within the dioceses. One diocese invited Kim Tae-chung as a speaker last month, but other dioceses have not followed it up, due to the church hierarchy's opposition to the involvement of the church in the campaigns.

Last Thursday, the Catholic Conference of Korea came up with a statement calling for the church's neutrality in the presidential election.

The Rev. Kim Tong-ik, pastor of the Saemunsa Church in Kwanghwamun, also said the churches should stick to their religious missions, not politics as political participation would be divisive to the churches.

Foreigners May Not Act as Election Witnesses
SK200314 Seoul YONHAP in English 0242 GMT
20 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 20 (YONHAP)—South Korea's election management authorities will not allow foreigners to serve as official witnesses of the voting and ballot counting processes in the upcoming presidential election.

The authorities, however, will allow foreigners to observe the ballot counting within the confined areas at the ballot counting offices.

In response to the foreign ministry's inquiry on the legality of alien witnesses in the presidential election, the Central Election Management Committee ruled that foreigners cannot be official witnesses of the voting and ballot counting because the present presidential election law has no provisions on alien witnesses.

The committee added, however, foreigners will be able to observe the ballot counting within the confined areas with observers' certificates issued by the election management committees of the cities, counties, and districts.

The Foreign Ministry submitted the inquiry after international human rights organizations including Asia Watch notified the ministry that they will send delegations to witness the presidential election.

The presidential election, scheduled to be held on December 16, is the first direct presidential election in 16 years.

Students Warned Against Letter Campaign
SK200253 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
20 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] The prosecution warned yesterday those who send letters denouncing any presidential candidate will be punished in accordance with the law.

The warning came after an association of students clubs at 76 colleges and universities decided to conduct a campaign to write letters designed to hurt No Tae-u, presidential nominee of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

In a wall poster which appeared on the campus of Yonsei University Wednesday, the students' association said it will mail letters to residents of farming and fishing villages on Nov. 30 and Dec. 1.

The organization insisted in the poster that "distorted" information supplied by the government and biased reports by news organization prevent people from obtaining correct knowledge of presidential election-related irregularities allegedly committed by the ruling party.

Prosecution sources said the letter-sending campaign violates the Presidential Election Law, adding those who participate in the drive face a jail term of up to three years and a maximum of 1.5 million won in fines.

Police Probe Election Related Violations

SK200247 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] The National Police Headquarters (NPH) have booked six people without physical detention and are questioning eleven others on charges of having violated the Presidential Election Law since Nov. 16 when the election date was formally announced to be held on Dec.

According to NPH sources, a total of 11 cases of violation of the election-related law, have been reported to the police authorities

At 8:20 a.m. Wednesday, activist student Kim Hae-chin, 20, of Korea University was hauled away by Incheon police while distributing leaflets slandering a specific presidential candidate to passers-by at an underground arcade in downtown Incheon.

Seoul's Kwanak police yesterday booked two Seoul National University students including Im Pyong-chae, 21, who allegedly tore down a banner of ruling party's presidential candidate, hanging across the road at Sillim-dong, southern Seoul.

Meantime, Mokpo college student Kang Tae-il, 21, was led away by the Muan police Wednesday afternoon while attempting to sever ruling party's candidate's placard, hanging over a road in front of a post station in Muan-gun, Cholla-namdo.

Mokpo police of Chollanam-do also booked a Mokpo college student yesterday for damaging a ruling party nominee's poster.

Chindo police of the province yesterday also took in Kim Yong-pae, 28, for airing a cassette tape carrying Kim Tae-chung's campaign address through a village amplifier.

Private Election Monitoring Unit Inaugurated

SK210202 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
21 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] The National Coalition for Democracy yesterday inaugurated a private election watchdog committee in an effort to free the forthcoming presidential election from corrupt acts and other absurdities.

The organization will embrace various religious bodies, Christian, Catholic and Buddhist, the "mintongnyon" and other dissident groups, said lawyer Yi Ton-myong who heads the new dissident group.

According to him, the election watchdog committee plans to set up chapters in Seoul, Pusan and other cities and recruit volunteers.

Members of the volunteers corps will be college students, lawyers, Christian ministers, Catholic fathers, Buddhist monks and university professors, Yi said.

The volunteers will devote themselves to exposing election-related irregularities and make them public twice a week through the Christian Broadcasting System.

Yi said the election watchdog body will encourage the electorate to check whether they are listed on the rosters of people eligible to vote in the Dec. 16 balloting and any overlapping of registration of voters.

Besides, he said, the organization plans to post its volunteers around where the urban poor live in a massive number to prevent vote-buying activities.

Police To Deploy Guards for Candidates

SK200255 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] The National Police Headquarters [NPH] will deploy security guards starting today to protect the presidential candidates during their stumping sessions. The NPH said that it took such measures since the presidential runners had asked the police to protect the candidates during the month-long campaign period.

Ten police guards were requested each by the ruling Democratic Justice Party, the Reunification Democratic Party and the Party for Peace and Democracy, police disclosed.

The Social Democratic Party and the Ilche Democratic Party reportedly asked for two to three security men respectively.

The NPH will direct the police to protect the candidates along with the security men of each political party at the stumping sites from today.

The policemen, according to the NPH, will carry pistols for their security mission when the candidates canvass for votes during the period.

Students Attack DJP District Office

SK200249 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] About 30 college students threw stones and Molotov cocktails into the district chapter building of the ruling Democratic Justice Party in Panbae-dong in the southern section of Seoul late Wednesday night, it was reported yesterday.

Holding a short surprise street demonstration the collegians were reported to have broken 10 window panes of the party's office.

Youths Firebomb Two Police Buses in Kwangju

SK220102 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
22 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] About 150 youths, apparently college students, yesterday attacked with 50 petrol bombs two police buses parked near a local bus terminal in Kwangju and burnt them before fleeing, the *Yonhap* News Agency reported.

Eleven policemen, including patrolman Yi Sok-chae, 31, sustained injuries in the incident which occurred around 3 p.m.

The young people flocked to the intercity bus terminal and threw Molotov cocktails at the police bus after participating in an election campaign rally held in the Kwangju Station plaza at about 1 p.m. by Kim Tae-chung, presidential candidate of the Party for Peace and Democracy.

In a related development, *Yonhap* said, some 1,000 college student activists occupied a street in downtown Kwangju and staged a sit-in protest starting 3 p.m.

The students were en route to the Chollam-do provincial government plaza where a rally sponsored by these dissident groups was to be held to call for a fairly managed presidential election.

Yonhap said police apprehended Yon Kun-sang, 24, a junior at Chungnam National University, for spreading tear gas powder among the crowd who assembled at a presidential election campaign rally in Taejon yesterday for No Tae-u, presidential candidate of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

Police also led away a 20-year-old coed of the same university for distributing printed material denouncing No.

Eight college students hurled three fire bombs at the Taejon district chapter office of the ruling party and fled at about 2:15 p.m. yesterday.

Causes of Increased Violence Examined

SK220130 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
22 Nov 87 pp 2, 7

[Article by Sim Yong-su under the rubric "Week in Review": "Violence, Localism, Character Attacks Mar Campaign Rallies as Electioneering Becomes Overheated"]

[Text] When the ruling party's presidential candidate No Tae-u was hit in the face by an egg thrown by a protester during his first campaign tour of Kwangju on Oct. 21, he, forcing a smile, told reporters, "It will be a spice for the nation's democratization."

But physical attacks against presidential candidates and campaign site violence intensifying since are feared to play "havoc" with the country's first direct voting to pick the president in 16 years a view shared by an increasing number of people.

Both the ruling and opposition sides showed frustration at the rising campaign rally violence which they agreed could benefit neither side.

In one of the most conspicuous campaign site incidents, opposition presidential aspirant Kim Yong-sam had to cut short his speech and hurry away to safety during his campaign speech last Sunday in Kwangju, the hometown and a stronghold of his archrival Kim Tae-chung.

It happened after nearly 1,000 youths, chanting slogans for Kim Tae-chung, showered Kim Yong-sam with stones and eggs to foil his campaign speech in the city railroad station plaza.

Following day, this time Kim Tae-chung was the target of such an attack when he appeared at a college campus in Taegu, the hometown and a key support base of the ruling party candidate. The attackers who claimed to be Kim Yong-sam supporters were apparently revenging the humiliating treatment which he received just a day earlier in Kwangju.

Finally the government which has tried to remain aloof from the election affairs seems to have run out of patience at such rising campaign-sabotaging acts.

Thursday, Minister of Culture and Information Yi Ung-hui issued a statement as a government spokesman and strongly warned against rising regional animosity and campaign site disturbances.

The statement which was carried as the front-page top story of newspapers and the top news item on television was interpreted by many as the government's ultimatum: It may take a drastic step if the campaign site violence continues.

"The advent of provincialism and political violence can not be tolerated, especially at this time when national harmony is more acutely needed than at any time before," the terse message read.

The minister's warning came two days after the Prosecutor General Yi chong-nam's announcement Tuesday that the prosecution will get tough with those using violence to disrupt campaign rallies.

In his message, Yi said that those involved in group violence at political rallies will be arrested regardless of the seriousness of the incident.

None of the candidates has been injured in such incidents so far in the campaign which has been unofficially under way since October. Official 30-day campaign period started Monday with the government's promulgation to hold the election Dec. 16.

But dozens of injuries were reported among spectators, photo journalists and candidates' aides and bodyguards in several clashes during the past few weeks.

Despite such warnings, campaign site violence is not likely to disappear overnight because it is related to deep-rooted regional animosity, particularly between two southern provinces, Kyongsang-do and Cholla-do.

No and Kim Yong-sam are from southeastern Kyongsang province, while Kim Tae-chung is from southwestern Cholla-do.

No and the two Kims have repeatedly vowed during their campaign speeches to eradicate the regional rivalry, but there seems to be no quick solution in sight.

Another thing which is arousing concern among people is candidates' extravagant spending.

A wide-held speculation is that total spending by presidential candidates for the December election will top at least 1 trillion won, though each candidate is allowed to use not more than 13.9 billion won for the election effort.

Many fear that such profuse campaign spending will have an inflationary effect on commodity prices.

Significant portion of campaign funds is being used to draw people to campaign rallies to make them look like "great successes." It is no longer a secret that the rally host gives free rides and meals to people attending such rallies but also quite often hands them cash in the name of "expenses."

Another new development in the campaign is intensifying character assassination among the candidates.

The ruling party candidate has claimed that neither of the two Kims is eligible to head the country because they are extremely "untrustworthy" persons. He preyed on the fact that the two Kims have even failed to keep a pledge to maintain their unity and to produce a single opposition candidate, a promise which they have numerous times made to people all this summer.

Another of No's favorite slogans against the two Kims is that the nation will fall into chaos and bitter confusion if either of the two Kims take power.

The two Kims have struck back with this, "No lost eligibility to become the president of the country at the time he played a key role in what they described as the "Dec. 12 of 1979 mutiny." [punctuation as published]

Although the two Kims seem to take a common approach against the ruling candidate outwardly, their internal feud is by far more serious than what was previously known.

A campaign leaflet apparently produced by Kim Tae-chung's side said that Kim Yong-sam is a morally bankrupt person who should never become president of the nation. Dealing a counterblow, Kim Yong-sam denounced Kim Tae-chung as an "ideologically dangerous figure, in a sequence of a tit for tat acts hardly becoming the duo who had been political allies till as recently as a month ago."

As such black campaigning intensifies, the electorate may become disillusioned with the first direct presidential election in 16 years, one which many people have struggled for for such a long time.

Burma

Reportage on UK's Princess Anne Activities

Meets President U San Yu

*BK210734 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
0630 GMT 21 Nov 87*

[Text] U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, has received her royal highness the princess royal, daughter of Queen Elizabeth II, currently on a visit to Burma at the Credentials Hall of the People's Assembly at 0900 today.

Present on the occasion with the president were U Aye Ko, vice president; U Sein Lwin, secretary of the State Council; U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister; U Ye Gaung, foreign minister; U Saw Hlaing, deputy foreign minister; Colonel Aung Myint Baw, director general of the President's Office; and U Shwe Zin, director general of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry.

The princess royal was accompanied by Mr M.R. Morland, British ambassador to Burma, and Lieutenant Colonel (Peter Jipp), her private secretary.

Attends Banquet

*BK201443 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 20 Nov 87*

[Text] Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha hosted a banquet in honor of the princess royal, daughter of Queen Elizabeth II Britain, and her entourage at the reception hall of the People's Assembly Building at 1930 this evening.

The banquet was attended by members of the State Council and their wives, members of the Council of Ministers and their wives, members of the central organs of power and their wives, deputy ministers, heads of diplomatic missions and their wives led by the dean of the diplomatic corps in Burma and Thai ambassador to Burma, and civilian and military officials.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Minister Hails Manila Sabah Claim Bill

*BK200907 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0800 GMT 20 Nov 87*

[Text] Malaysia has hailed the bill presented in the Philippine Senate yesterday which will exclude Sabah from the Philippine national boundary, a move toward dropping its territorial claim on Sabah. Foreign Affairs Minister Datuk Abu Hassan Omar said at Parliament House that the bill was a positive step for the Philippine Government toward resolving the long-standing claim. He said Malaysia is happy with the development and is following closely further developments on this.

The bill, which defines the Philippines' new archipelagic baseline, was presented in the Senate for first reading. Senator Leticia Ramos Shahani, who filed the bill, said she wanted the bill to be passed before the 3-day third ASEAN summit meeting which begins in Manila on the 14th of next month. Senate President Jovito Salonga, urged the Senate to expedite proceedings for the adoption of the bill.

Thai Fishermen, Six Trawlers Detained

*BK221438 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English
1330 GMT 22 Nov 87*

[Text] Forty-five Thai fishermen and six trawlers were detained by Royal Malaysian Navy, RMN, patrol craft which found them in Malaysian territorial waters off Kota Baru early today. The spokesman of the Kelantan Fisheries Department said this brings the number of Thai fishermen detained in the last 19 days to 144 and the boats to 19. The RMN vessel was on routine patrol when it came across the six Thai vessels at about 3:00 am and chased them for 7 km before it was able to stop them. The Thai boats were brought to the Marine Department [word indistinct] at Tumpat.

Official on Refugee Rehabilitation Plan

*BK200920 Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay
17 Nov 87 p 2*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Monday—About 8,000 Vietnamese refugees will leave this country by the end of this year. The new UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] representative to Malaysia, Dr Eric Norris, expressed satisfaction over the effort carried out concerning refugee transit programs to third countries, especially to the United States, Canada, and Australia.

He said several other countries such as the Netherlands, Finland, and Sweden have also showed keen interest in taking the Vietnamese refugees.

Speaking to reporters after presenting his credentials to Foreign Minister Datuk Abu Hassan Omar today, he said, "As a result, the UNHCR is confident that it can rehabilitate more Vietnamese.

According to Dr Norris, a delegation from Vietnam will hold a discussion with the UNHCR in Geneva early next month concerning the rehabilitation program.

Education Minister on Polarization of Students

*BK221131 Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA
in Malay 10 Nov 87 p 2*

[Text] The education minister, Anwar Ibrahim today assured that racial polarization among students in local institutes of higher learning is under control and there is no cause for worry.

The education minister said that the authorities had taken specific measures to curtail the problem.

Answering a question from Haji Abdul Razak Samah (BN [Barisan Nasional]-Lembah Pantai), he said the measures include:

—Barring the formation of racially oriented associations.

—Students of all races are also encouraged to participate in activities of the uniformed corps such as Pelapis [Student Defense Corps], Police, Army, and Kesatria [University Students Cadet Corps].

—The students are encouraged to take part in games normally monopolized by one race such as volley ball, sepak takraw, and taekwondo. Students of higher learning also encourage participation of students of all races in activities related to culture and dance.

—Institutions of higher learning impose a regulation that student tours in and outside the country should comprise of students of all races.

—Students of all races must participate in hostel/residential college activities such as community self-help programs, college open days, sports, dinners, and leadership courses.

In response to a question from Haji Abdul Manaf Haji Ahmad (BN—Sungai Petani), Minister Anwar agreed that some opposition party members were invited to participate in student activities just to fan the spirit of racial sentiment.

Answering a question from Ibrahim Azmi Hassan (BN-Kuala Nerus), Minister Anwar said he is confident that the country will have a bright future and relations among the various races will be better when the national education policy and the integrated curriculum for secondary schools are implemented.

Singapore

Australia's Beazley on Asian Commitment

BK201310 Singapore Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] The visiting Australian defense minister, Mr Kim Beazley, is of the view that Southeast Asian countries find Canberra's new security (concept) which includes regular visits by its Navy to be reasonably acceptable. He said the Singapore leaders had termed the Australian Government's defense white paper to be an indication of Canberra's continuing commitment to Southeast Asian nations.

He made the point to reporters after paying a courtesy call on the minister of trade and industry and second minister for defense, services, Brigadier General Lee Hsien Loong. Mr Beazley and his delegation are on a

2-day visit here at the invitation of the first deputy prime minister and defense minister, Mr Goh Chok Tong. They had earlier visited Thailand and Malaysia and leave for Brunei tomorrow.

Views Security Issues

BK230931 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0803 GMT 23 Nov 87

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] The Australian defense minister, Mr Beazley, is in Singapore at the end of a week-long visit to four Asian countries to discuss regional security issues. From Singapore, John Lombard reports on the Australian defense minister's tour.

[Begin recording] [Lombard] Mr Beazley's visit is timely. There has been a concern in the region for some time about Australia's long-term defense interests in Asia. There was a feeling in some quarters that the greater dependence on self-reliance, as outlined in the defense white paper in March this year, would in some way lessen Australia's role in the region. But after visiting Thailand, Malaysia, Brunei, and Singapore, Mr Beazley is now satisfied that Australia's defense posture is better understood.

[Beazley] What I've been able to do here is to say that there is flesh on the bones of the statement of principle in regard to the defense white paper, and that we maintain a high level of interest in military developments in this region.

[Lombard] Well, do we really need a presence here after all, perhaps? We first came into the region at a time of high communist insurgency that no longer exists, and both Singapore and Malaysia, for example, have built up their own defense forces to a very capable level.

[Beazley] Yes, I think there is a qualitative difference between the situation that existed in the seventies and now. I think in many ways we interpreted our role in the seventies as a product of us assisting the winding down of a very high level of British and American presence. I think since our White Paper in particular, we have more clearly defined our own interests in this area and the political relationships that we want our defense relationships to serve. So, we now find ourselves with a very direct political and military interest of our own incorporating with the nations of this area. The start of the developments you referred to in our military capabilities in many ways mean that our cooperation with them advances our own military capabilities. They are good people these days to train and exercise with.

[Lombard] Well, what about the South Pacific area? It is an area of our own strategic interest. Was there much concern about that?

[Beazley] Yes, I was interested in the way in which that was raised with me. I had not intended to raise South Pacific issues up here. I intended to talk very specifically about our relationship with the individual Southeast Asian states and the Five-Power Defense Arrangement. But in most countries, the defense ministers and other ministers that I spoke to raised that as a point of interest to them. It was quizzical. It was sort of: What is the situation in Fiji, how is it developing, what are the natures of your relationships with other South Pacific countries? It provided me with an opportunity to talk in some detail about our defense relationships with Papua New Guinea, for example, and the developing defense relationships with other South Pacific island states.

[Lombard] Was it raised just as a matter of interest, or was there an element of concern about what was going on in the region?

[Beazley] No, it was raised very... [changes thought] at least, if underlying those questions were a degree of concern, it was not portrayed. It was generally simply quizzical. [end recording]

Cambodia

Activities of Hungarian Trade Delegation

*BK171332 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1106 GMT
17 Nov 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 17—Chea Soth, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and vice-premier of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, received in Phnom Penh Tuesday morning a visiting delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Hungarian People's Republic led by its Deputy Minister Otto Herkner.

Vice Premier Chea Soth highly valued the fruitful trade cooperation between the two countries, especially between the two ministries. He said he was convinced that the Kampuchea-Hungarian cooperation in goods exchange would be further developed.

For his part, Otto Herkner informed Vice Premier Chea Soth of the fine results in goods exchange between the two countries, and expressed his hope that it would next year increase by 20 percent over 1987.

Later the same day, a protocol on goods exchange for 1988 between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Hungarian People's Republic was signed in Phnom Penh by Phang Saret, Kampuchean deputy-minister of home and foreign trade, and Otto Herkner.

Under the protocol, Hungary will export to Kampuchea chemical products, insecticide, telecommunications equipment, medicines, cloth, etc.

In return, Kampuchea will export to Hungary rubber crepe, soybean, sesame, timber and wood furniture.

The goods exchange for 1988 between the two countries will reach 3.2 million rubles as compared with 1987's figure.

Signs 1988 Protocol

*BK190612 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Nov 87*

[Text] In a ceremony held on the morning of 17 November at Wat Phnum guesthouse in Phnom Penh, Comrade Phang Saret, PRK deputy minister of home and foreign trade, and Comrade Otto Herkner, deputy minister of foreign trade of the Hungarian People's Republic, signed a protocol on trade exchange between Cambodia and Hungary for 1988.

According to the protocol, next year's trade exchange between the two countries will increase by 20%. Hungary's export items to Cambodia will be medicine, cloth, raw materials for light industry, communications equipment, sound amplifiers, and various other important goods. The PRK will export rubber, beans, sesame, timber, and wood products to Hungary.

The ceremony proceeded in a joyous atmosphere of warm friendship and solidarity.

Hungarian Assembly Delegation Visits

*BK201213 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1104 GMT
20 Nov 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 20—A National Assembly delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic arrived here Friday morning for a five-day official friendship visit to Kampuchea at the invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The delegation was led by Istvan Sarlos, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and president of the National Assembly.

Meets With Heng Samrin

*BK230619 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0412 GMT
23 Nov 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Nov (SPK)—Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, received in Phnom Penh yesterday afternoon the visiting National Assembly delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic led by Chairman Istvan Sarlos.

On this occasion, Chairman Heng Samrin informed his guests of the PRK's development in all fields, particularly in the maintenance of security throughout the country, which permits the annual partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers. He also talked about the efforts of his government in the search for a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem, for peace and stability in the region.

The Cambodian leader thanked the Hungarian party, government, and people for their aid to Cambodia's revolutionary cause. He said he was convinced the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the two countries, first of all between the two legislative organs, will further develop in the interests of the two peoples.

He asked the delegation to convey his greetings to the Hungarian party and state leaders.

For his part, Istvan Sarlos, also member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, highly appreciated the all-round successes of the PRK. He reaffirmed the unchanged support of his country for the PRK's search for a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem.

Mat Ly, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the National Assembly, and Lajos Karsai, Hungarian ambassador to Cambodia, were present.

Attends Wreath-Laying Ceremony

*BK211355 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 21 Nov 87*

[Text] Accompanied by Comrade Nu Beng, vice chairman of the PRK National Assembly, on the afternoon of 20 November the high-ranking National Assembly delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic led by Comrade Istvan Sarlos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and chairman of the Hungarian National Assembly, laid a wreath at the monument commemorating the fallen Cambodian combatants to pay homage to the souls of the heroic male and female combatants who sacrificed their lives in the cause of liberating the Cambodian nation, people, and class from the yoke of old and new colonialism, imperialism, and the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

Later, the high-ranking Hungarian delegation visited the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide.

Mat Ly Hosts Banquet

*BK230555 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 23 Nov 87*

[Text] Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the PRK National Assembly, hosted a grand banquet at Chamka Mon State Palace on the evening of 21 November to honor the high-ranking National Assembly delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic led by Comrade Istvan Sarlos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and chairman of the Hungarian National Assembly, which is on an official friendship visit to the PRK.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Mat Ly cordially welcomed the delegation's visit to Cambodia which clearly proves that the bond of friendship, solidarity, and

all-round cooperation between the two countries, particularly between the two legislative organizations of Cambodia and Hungary, has firmly strengthened and developed.

Comrade Mat Ly also highly valued the valiant struggle waged by the Hungarian people who are striving to overcome all obstacles in order to make the Hungarian land advance more rapidly in accordance with the 13th Congress Workers Party.

In his reply, Comrade Istvan Sarlos highly valued the all-round development made by the Cambodian revolution in the past nearly 9 years in the struggle for peace, to defend national independence, and to build socialist society.

Comrade Istvan Sarlos also reiterated the support of the Hungarian party, government, and people for the Indochinese countries' political lines aimed at strengthening the three countries' solidarity, as well as the efforts made by Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos toward achieving a just political solution to the regional conflicts and toward normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia.

In the afternoon of the same day, the Health Ministry organized a grand meeting at the School of Medicine, Pharmacy, and Dentistry to welcome the visit to Cambodia by the high-ranking National Assembly delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Political Bureau Endorses Moscow Visit

*BK210657 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Nov 87*

[KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau press communiqué dated 21 November]

[Text] During its 21 November 1987 meeting, the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau heard a report on the activities of the PRK's high-level party and state delegation led by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, which attended the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Russian Revolution in Moscow recently.

The Political Bureau warmly acclaimed the brilliant success of this historic anniversary, a day full of pride and a day to assess the bright future of the heroic Soviet people and the working class and progressive people in the world, including our Cambodian people.

The Political Bureau also stressed the special significance of the meeting held by representatives of the world's parties and movements during this celebration, and regarded this historic event as a reflection of an important change in the international atmosphere that is

moving toward a broader understanding, especially an understanding about how to eliminate the threat of war and to find ways to resolve key questions concerning all of mankind.

The Political Bureau highly appreciated and welcomed the outcome of the meeting between Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin and Comrade General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on 9 November 1987 during which both sides had an identity of views in their assessment of the international situation and the situation in and around Cambodia, and expressed a determination to further develop and strengthen the relations of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries.

The Political Bureau expressed thanks to the Soviet Union for warmly supporting the PRK's peace-loving stand in the search for a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem through its policy of national reconciliation and 5-point statement on a political settlement of the Cambodian problem, which constitutes an active means for contributing to bringing about peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The Political Bureau heard and agreed with every point in the talks between Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee; and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, and agreed with every point in the talks between Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze, Politburo member and Soviet foreign minister.

Moreover, the Political Bureau also endorsed the talks and conversations between Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin and Comrade Council of Ministers Chairman Hun Sen and the leaders of various other parties and movements who warmly supported the PRK's proposed peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem.

In general, the activities of our high-level party and state delegation during the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution enabled us to participate in the discussion of all current key political problems of the world and in the enhancement of bilateral cooperation, thus actively contributing to raising the position of the PRK in the international arena.

Trade Delegation's Cuba Visit Reported

*BK201245 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1103 GMT
20 Nov 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 20—An agreement on goods exchange and payment for 1988-90 period and a protocol on trade exchange for 1988 between Kampuchea and Cuba were signed on Nov. 6 in Havana during the Kampuchean trade delegation's visit to Cuba.

Signatories were Ms. Ho Non, Kampuchean minister of home and foreign trade and her Cuban counterpart, Ricardo Cabrisas.

The Kampuchean delegation left Cuba on Nov. 10, concluding its nine-day visit there.

Thai 'Violations' in Week Ending 14 November

*BK231215 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1111 GMT
23 Nov 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 23—In the week ending on November 14, Thai aircraft of L-19 type made two reconnaissance flights over areas bordering with Thailand from 2 to 3 km inside Kampuchea.

On land, Thai gunners fired from 15 to 50 artillery rounds a day on the three borders intersection of Kampuchea, Laos and Thailand, Phnum Thom and Phnum Pcho, to cover Khmer reactionaries' infiltration into Kampuchea for sabotage and pillage activities against the local people's peaceful life.

In the same period, Kampuchean armed forces, in close coordination with Vietnamese Army volunteers, put out of action 211 Khmer reactionary intruders, including 128 killed, 33 captured and 50 forced to surrender. They also seized 102 assorted guns and a quantity of war materials.

Sihanouk Agrees To Meet Hun Sen for Talks

BK230944 AFP in English 0906 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Bangkok, Nov 23 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk has agreed to meet the head of Phnom Penh's Vietnamese-backed government for the first peace talks on the nearly nine-year-old Cambodian crisis.

Prince Sihanouk's office here made public a telegram the prince sent from Paris on Friday to Prime Minister Hun Sen saying, "I have the honor to let you know that you can visit me at my hotel of Fere-en-Tardenois, France at your convenience."

Fere-en-Tardenois is 100 kilometers (62 miles) northeast of Paris.

Prince Sihanouk said he was answering a telegram Mr. Hun Sen sent on November 18.

The office made public this telegram, in which Mr. Hun Sen addressed the former Cambodian monarch as samdech (prince) and signed with only his name, not his title as Phnom Penh premier.

Prince Sihanouk had demanded that Mr. Hun Sen request an audience.

The Cambodian resistance coalition does not recognize the legitimacy of the Phnom Penh regime.

Receives Hun Sen Message

BK220616 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 22 Nov 87

[Text] The office of the personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia and Asia yesterday disclosed that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Cambodian Coalition Government and of the Funcinpec [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], has received from Hun Sen, prime minister of the Heng Samrin regime, a message that was recently addressed to the samdech in Paris. This source did not disclose the details and specific date of Hun Sen's message to the samdech.

Earlier, the office of the personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia and Asia issued a communique stressing that the preconditions set by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk for a meeting remain the same: First, Hun Sen should address a written message signed by himself or a telegraphic message to the samdech requesting a meeting; second, Hun Sen should agree that the entire content of the meeting with the samdech will be disclosed the day after the meeting.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has been staying in Paris, France, since his arrival there on 11 November. Earlier, an official of the Vietnamese Embassy in Beijing said Vietnam supports the meeting between Hun Sen of the Heng Samrin regime and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, but not in the latter's role as head of the Cambodian Coalition Government.

Soldiers Kill Vietnamese Expert 12 November

BK200839 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] On 12 November, a group of patriotic Cambodian soldiers from Kompong Thom provincial town mutinied and killed a Vietnamese expert in Tang Krasau commune in Santuk District. This is the lofty patriotic spirit of Cambodian soldiers in Kompong Thom town who refuse to allow a handful of Vietnamese experts to order them to fight and kill fellow Cambodians on behalf of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

Cambodian soldiers elsewhere, please follow the example of the above patriotic Cambodian soldiers and quickly unite and mutiny against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors controlling you and join our DK National Army to contribute to the struggle to liberate our nation and people from the devilish grip of the Vietnamese great murderers and aggressors!

Indonesia

SRV's Vo Van Kiet Ends 6-Day Visit

Joint Statement Issued

BK221435 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1415 GMT 22 Nov 87

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 22 (ANTARA-OANA)—Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the State

Planning Commission Vo Van Kiet has thanked President Suharto for his assistance and concern in promoting and developing the good relations between Indonesia and Vietnam.

In a joint press statement issued at the Sukarno-Hatta International Airport here Saturday before the Vietnamese delegation concluded its Indonesian visit, he also emphasized the desire of his delegation that the existing good relations should be further strengthened.

The Vietnamese deputy prime minister led a 12-man delegation, including Minister/Chairman of State Commission for Foreign Economic Relations Vo Dong Giang and Director General of the State Bank of Vietnam Lu Minh Chau, for a 6-day visit to Indonesia at the invitation of the Indonesian Government.

The purpose of the visit was to exchange experiences in economic development and to explore the possibilities of broadening economic and technological relations between the two countries.

During their stay in the country, he said, the Vietnamese ranking officials also paid a courtesy call on President Suharto last Monday, during which the president welcomed the visit of the delegation, and discussed the experiences leading the occasion, the statement said, President Suharto noted with appreciation the common efforts to advance and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

During the meeting, it went on, Vo Van Kiet highly valued the great economic achievements of the Indonesian people obtained under the leadership of President Suharto and considered them as very useful experiences for Vietnam in solving her economic problems.

In addition, Vo Van Kiet also highly appreciated the foreign policy of Indonesia in actively contributing to the consolidation of peace and stability in Southeast Asia as well as in the world.

While here, the Vietnamese delegation also had meetings with Coordinating Minister for Economy, Finance, Industry, and Development Supervision Professor Ali Wardhana; Minister for National Development Planning/Chairman of Bappenas [National Development Planning Board] and Minister for Mines and Energy A.I. Professor Sumarlin; Minister of Finance Radius Prawiro; Minister of Trade Rakhmat Saleh; Minister for Cooperatives/Chairman of State Logistics Agency (BULOG) Bustanil Arifin; Minister of Industry Hartarto; Junior Minister for the Production of Domestic Products/Chairman of the Investment Coordinating Board Ginanjar Kartasasmita; and Governor of Bank Indonesia Arifin M. Siregar.

The Vietnamese delegation was also received by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and Commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces Gen L.B. Murdani.

The exchange of views was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

The two sides exchanged views on a variety of subjects and on the possibilities of broadening economic, national development planning, and technological cooperation between the two countries.

Meanwhile, Chairman of the State Commission for Foreign Economic Relations Vo Dong Giang told newsmen that Vo Van Kiet and Minister Sumarlin had exchanged notes concerning bilateral relations between the two nations.

He said that the two countries had reconfirmed their readiness to step up trade relations.

Minister Sumarlin, who saw off the departure of the Vietnamese delegation, said that the two nations were willing to step up their growing economic relations.

In this connection, Sumarlin went on, the two sides needed to know their respective needs and capabilities.

Concerning the existing technical cooperation between Hanoi and Jakarta, Sumarlin said that the two sides needed further talks on that matter.

He also disclosed that the Indonesian side had explained its experiences in the fields of agriculture, oil, and technology.

The Vietnamese delegation, as disclosed by Vo Dong Giang, considered the Indonesian visit as successful, and during his meeting with Minister Sumarlin, the Vietnamese deputy prime minister, Vo Van Kiet, had extended an invitation to Sumarlin to pay a visit to Vietnam.

He said that Minister Sumarlin accepted the invitation with pleasure.

In addition to meetings with several cabinet ministers, the Vietnamese delegation had also meetings with the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin) and the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) for exchange of views with Indonesian businessmen and researchers.

While here, the delegation also had visited several important industrial enterprises operating in Indonesia.

Departs Jakarta

*BK210758 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
0700 GMT 21 Nov 87*

[Text] Vo Van Kiet, Vietnamese deputy prime minister and concurrently planning minister [title as heard], and his delegation ended their 6-day visit to Indonesia this morning. At Sukarno-Hatta International Airport, Vo

Van Kiet and his delegation were seen off by Sumarlin, state minister for national development planning and chairman of the National Development Planning Board.

In a statement, Vo Van Kiet said that his side had learned much from Indonesia about various fields such as industry, agriculture, and investment. He added that Indonesia and Vietnam will hold a technical-level meeting to discuss areas of technical cooperation to promote relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Meanwhile, Minister Sumarlin said that Vietnam is also interested in Indonesia's ways of overcoming food problems, which have enabled Indonesia to achieve self-sufficiency in food.

Mohktar Comments on SRV Economic Cooperation *BK211408 Hong Kong AFP in English 1403 GMT 21 Nov 87*

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 21 (AFP)—Indonesia said Saturday that increased economic cooperation with Vietnam depends on a political solution to the nine-year Cambodian conflict as a high-powered Hanoi delegation ended one-week of talks here to step up economic ties between the two countries.

"Everything depends of course on there being a political settlement acceptable to all sides in Cambodia," Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said when asked to comment on reports this week that four Indonesian banks planned to open offices in Vietnam.

"Let's say these talks were preliminary preparations," Mr. Mokhtar told a weekly press briefing.

A large Vietnamese delegation headed by Deputy Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet left Jakarta Saturday after talks with Indonesian officials on plans to step up economic cooperation between the two countries and to learn about Indonesia's economic development programs.

Vietnamese Central Bank governor, Lu Minh Chan, told a conference Thursday that as part of Hanoi's plans to open up its economy to foreign investors, foreign banks would be allowed to operate in the country and Indonesian banks would be given high priority.

Mr. Mokhtar said another delegation from Vietnam would hold talks with senior Foreign Ministry officials on the holiday island of Bali on Monday to discuss a planned "cocktail party" meeting between warring Cambodian factions.

The Indonesian foreign minister is the chief negotiator for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in talks with Hanoi to secure the withdrawal of some 140,000 Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

Mr. Mokhtar said the two-day talks in Bali next week would discuss developments since the cocktail party concept was agreed to between himself and his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Co Thach, in the southern Vietnamese city of Ho Chi Minh in July.

The proposal has since been thwarted by Indonesia's partners in ASEAN which insisted that Hanoi should be included in the informal meeting. It is also overshadowed by a planned meeting in Paris next month between Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the prime minister of the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh, Hun Sen.

Meeting Scheduled in Bali

*BK211220 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
1200 GMT 21 Nov 87*

[Text] Senior Indonesian and Vietnamese officials will discuss details of a cocktail party meeting, a planned informal meeting between the disputing groups in Cambodia, at a meeting in Denpasar, Bali next week. The meeting will be a follow-up to an agreement between Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach made in Ho Chi Minh City at the end of last July on efforts to seek a solution to the 9-year-old Cambodian issue. This was disclosed by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja in Jakarta today.

Minister Mokhtar, who is the official interlocutor between ASEAN and Vietnam, also said that the Indonesian delegation to the Indonesian-Vietnamese working group meeting will be led by Nana Sutresna, director general for political affairs of the Department of Foreign Affairs, while the Vietnamese delegation will be led by Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Dien. According to sources at the Department of Foreign Affairs, a similar meeting will be held in Hanoi on 21 December.

Malaysian Military Chief Arrives for Visit

*BK230915 Jakarta International Service in English
0800 GMT 23 Nov 87*

[Text] Malaysian Armed Forces Commander General Tan Sri Datuk Mohamed Ali and party arrived in Jakarta Sunday [22 November] for a few days' visit to Indonesia as the guest of his Indonesian counterpart General L.B. Murdani.

During his stay in Jakarta, the Malaysian armed forces commander will pay a courtesy call on President Suharto and will visit several Indonesian Armed Forces projects. General Tan Sri Datuk Mohamed Ali will also hold talks with Gen L.B. Murdani on international as well as regional issues, particularly those related to the armed forces of both countries.

Meets With Suharto

*BK230759 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
0600 GMT 23 Nov 87*

[Text] Malaysian Armed Forces Chief General Tan Sri Hashim Mohamed Ali, accompanied by Indonesian Armed Forces Chief General L.B. Murdani and the Malaysian ambassador to Indonesia, was received by President Suharto at Bina Graha Palace, Jakarta, this morning.

After the occasion, General Tan Sri Hashim said the visit was a courtesy call to introduce himself as the new Malaysian armed forces chief. He said the president expressed the hope that cooperation between the Malaysian and Indonesian Governments, especially in the military field which has all along been good, will be further improved.

Asked by reporters about communist groups which are currently operating along the Malaysia-Thailand border region, General Tan Sri Hashim said there are about 1,200 terrorists left after the mass surrender of 600 terrorists to the Thai authorities.

According to Tan Sri Hashim, military operations alone are insufficient in trying to eliminate the remnants of these terrorists, but development programs, currently being undertaken by the Malaysian Government, have to be carried out along the border regions.

Laos

Phoumi Vongvichit Receives Princess Anne

*BK210613 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 20 Nov 87*

[Text] This morning, Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR and vice chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, warmly received Her Royal Highness Princess Anne of the United Kingdom of Great Britain in her role as president of the Save the Children Fund of the United Kingdom. Phoumi Vongvichit hailed the princess' visit to Laos, which has contributed to gradually improving the relations between Laos and Great Britain. He also expressed thanks for the British aid to Lao children in the past. At the same time, he wished the historic visit Laos by HRH Princess Anne a brilliant success.

As is known, today is the second day of the visit to the LPDR by HRH Princess Anne of the United Kingdom in her role as president of the Save the Children Fund of the United Kingdom. The princess visited the Setthathilath Hospital, including the pediatrics ward, the operating room, the obstetrics ward, the postpartum ward, and

other rooms. She also visited the Sok Palouang elementary school which receives aid from the Save the Children Fund, the Vientiane municipality creche and kindergarten, and Sikhai Hospital where she was accorded a warm welcome. HRH Princess Anne amicably chatted with the hosts whom she visited.

This afternoon HRH Princess Anne will depart for home on a special plane after ending her 2-day visit to the LPDR with brilliant success.

Delegation Visits

*BK210251 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 21 Nov 87*

[“Press release on visit of the delegation from the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic”—date not given]

[Text] At the invitation of the SPC of the LPDR, the Hungarian People's Republic [HPR] National Assembly delegation, led by Comrade Istvan Sarlos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] and president of the HPR National Assembly, paid an official friendship visit to the LPDR from 17 to 20 November.

During its stay in the LPDR, Comrade Istvan Sarlos and his party paid courtesy calls on Comrade Kaysone Phomvihian, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and acting LPDR president, during which they held conversations in a spirit of intimate friendship.

The HPR National Assembly delegation laid a wreath at the Monument of Revolutionary Fighters and visited a number of economic and cultural bases in Vientiane and Luang Prabang.

A delegation from the SPC of the LPDR and the HPR National Assembly delegation held talks in a warm atmosphere and with a comradely, friendly spirit. During the talks, the two sides informed each other of the successes in building social, cultural, and economic foundations in their respective countries. The Lao side hailed the achievements scored by the Hungarian people in translating into practice the 13th MSZMP Congress decisions and the Seventh 5-Year State Plan, aimed at upgrading socialist construction in the HPR.

The Hungarian side hailed the successes recorded by the Lao people in implementing the Fourth LPRP Congress decisions and the Second 5-Year State Plan, aimed at [fulfilling the tasks of] national defense and socialist construction in the LPDR.

The two sides unanimously agreed with each other on all issues raised during the talks and were satisfied with the past fraternal friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the LPDR and the HPR, which have born fruit and gradually developed. The two sides pledged to

remain firm in making the friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the two countries grow and develop stronger for the benefit of the Lao and Hungarian peoples and for peace and socialism.

The two sides highly valued and were profoundly pleased with the outcome of this visit, which has become a great contribution to developing and strengthening the fraternal friendship, close solidarity, and multifaceted cooperation between the two countries and Lao and Hungarian peoples at present and in the future.

The HPR National Assembly delegation expressed its thanks to the Lao party and state leaders and people for according a warm welcome to it during its stay in the LPDR.

Meets Kaysone Phomvihian

*BK201041 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT
20 Nov 87*

[Text] Vientiane, November 20 (KPL)—Kaysone Phomvihian, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, received here yesterday afternoon a delegation of the Hungarian National Assembly led by Istvan Sarlos, Central Committee member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and president of the National Assembly.

At the talk, the sides recalled the good relations and mutual assistance in various fields between the two countries. K. Phomvihian briefed his guest on the overall economic situation in which he also touched on unfavorable climatic conditions in the country. He also wished the guest a successful visit here.

Istvan Sarlos, on the other hand, informed Kaysone Phomvihian about the activities of his delegation. He thanked the Lao host for the warm welcome.

Attends Assembly Reception

*BK181415 Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT
18 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] Vientiane, November 18 (KPL)—Talks were held here yesterday between the Lao and Hungarian National Assembly delegations. [passage omitted]

In the evening, the Lao National Assembly offered a reception in honour of the Hungarian delegation.

Present at the reception were Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, acting-president of the Lao PDR, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, president of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, Sisavat Keobounphan, Politburo member and secretary of the LPRP CC, secretary of the Vientiane Party Committee, and mayor of Vientiane, Maichantan Sengmani, Politburo member and secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Party and State Control Commission, and other high officials.

Ends 3-Day Visit

BK201117 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT
20 Nov 87

[Text] Vientiane, November 20 (KPL)—The delegation of the Hungarian National Assembly led by Istvan Sarlos, Central Committee member of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party and following a three day official visit of friendship to Laos at the invitation of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly. [sentence as received]

Present at the airport were Maichantan Sengmani, Politburo member and secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Party and State Control Commission, Leuam Insisiangmai, member of the standing committee of the PSA [SPC] and other high ranking officials.

Also present at the airport was Laszlo Rosta, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Hungary to Laos.

While here, the delegation made a courtesy call on Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Istvan Sarlos also met with Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member, acting president of the republic. Both meetings proceeded in an atmosphere of the best friendship and cordiality.

The Hungarian guests laid a wreath at the unknown soldiers' memorial. They visited some economic and cultural sites in Vientiane and Luang Prabang.

Talks were held between the delegations of the assemblies which took place in a warm atmosphere of comradeship. The two sides, among others, informed each other about achievements scored in socio-economic fields in both countries. Both sides were of unanimous view in all issues that were raised. They expressed their satisfaction over the fruitful bilateral co-operation which was based on the spirit of fraternal friendship.

Such friendly ties, it was noted, served the interests of both people as well as those of peace and socialism.

It was also noted that this visit to Laos of the Hungarian delegation of National Assembly served as a great contribution to the consolidation of future cooperation based on the spirit of fraternal friendship and close solidarity.

Sali Vongkhamsoo Receives Cuban Ambassador

BK201121 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT
20 Nov 87

[Text] Vientiane, November 20 (KPL)—Sali Vongkhamsoo, Politburo member and secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the State Planning Committee, received here yesterday morning the new Cuban ambassador, Jose Manuel Garcia Torres.

During the cordial discussion, the host and his guest made a note of appreciation about the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries so far enjoyed.

Sali Vongkhamsoo wished Jose Manuel Garcia Torres success in his diplomatic function here so as to contribute to the strengthening of the solidarity and cooperation between Laos and Cuba.

Kaysone Phomvihane Receives Algeria Message

BK191028 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT
19 Nov 87

[Text] Vientiane, November 19 (KPL)—Kaysone Phomvihane, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR has received a message of thanks from Abdelhamid Brahimi, prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

The message wrote:

"I wholeheartedly thank you for your congratulations and best wishes conveyed to us on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the launching of the struggle for national liberation of Algeria. On this happy occasion, I would like to reaffirm Algeria's interest to enhance the friendship relations and solidarity between our two countries and to express my best wishes of happiness, progress and prosperity to you and the friendly Lao people."

Paper Comments on Relations With Thailand

BK181259 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT
18 Nov 87

["Commentary: Lao-Thai Relations Being Jeopardised"—KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, November 18 (KPL)—*Pasason* commentary today praises the present efforts for the restoring and normalising of the Lao-Thai relations which are being undertaken by the Lao PDR and the Kingdom of Thailand.

Such a move, while meeting the aspiration of the general public of both brotherly countries, the paper points out, displeases a group of people—namely the war mongery reactionaries in the 3rd Military Region. These men are out to obstruct the state of peace and security that the peoples of the two countries need because it does not serve their financial interests.

Lately, the paper points out, they have sent Thai troops to protect Thai businessmen who came deep inside Lao territory to fell trees.

Such illegal activities, an act of violation of the Lao sovereignty, took place in Khoun Nam Heuang vicinity, Taseng Na Bo Noi, Boten District, northwestern Sayaboury Province. Warning was given but to no avail. In an

effort to defend the national territory, the local armed force and people had killed and injured dozens of the Thai aggressors who were then pushed back. The incident took place about 10 km inside Laos on November 4, 1987. The advancing Thai troops were supported by 105-155 mm artilleries.

The paper points out that such acts of the reactionaries do not serve the interests of either people. It also serves to warn the Lao people and our armed force to constantly raise our vigilance and to resolutely defend our rights. Both Lao and Thai peoples, who cherish peace and friendship, should never allow this group of reactionaries to undermine the interests of the general public, concludes the paper.

Correction to Joint Press Release on Talks

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Joint Press Release on Talks With U.S.," published in the 20 November Southeast Asia Daily Report, page 17: Column two, paragraph two, sentence three: ...The Lao side is considering unilaterally excavating and searching an area in... (changing words "agreed to" to "is considering" and "excavating and searching" to "excavate and search")

Philippines

Gen Ramos Assures U.S. Citizens' Safety
HK210631 Baguio City Mountain Province
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT
21 Nov 87

[Text] Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos yesterday gave the assurance that the military will do its best for the security of the country. Gen Ramos spoke to newsmen after accompanying visiting U.S. Navy Admiral Ronald Hays during a courtesy call on President Aquino. Ramos revealed that the mutual defense board coordinates regularly in ensuring the security of U.S. nationals in the country, especially now with the recent pronouncements of initiatives by the NPA-CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines].

NPA Attacks U.S.-Owned Plantation in Davao
HK231051 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER
in English 23 Nov 87 pp 1, 8

[By Isagani Zarate]

[Text] Davao City—About 200 New People's Army guerillas burned two packing houses and nine tractors in a night attack Friday at the banana plantation of the American-owned Dole Philippines in Manay, Davao del Norte.

Brig. Gen. Romeo Recina, overall military commander of Southern Mindanao, confirmed Friday night the raid, the second attack on the same plantation in three months.

In the first attack last August 25, the rebels burned seven tractors and a packing house, the place where bananas are cleaned, processed and packed into boxes.

Damage caused by Friday night's attack was estimated at more than P5 million. The raid came nearly two weeks after the communist leadership in Mindanao threatened to attack American businesses in the area "which are notorious for their high-level abuses."

The threat echoed similar warnings elsewhere in the country following last month's killing of three Americans allegedly by NPA guerillas in Angeles City, just outside Clark air base.

Military sources said the rebels were led by Kumanders [Commanders] Parago and Rolly.

They were armed with four M-60 and one M-30 caliber machine guns, three Browning automatic rifles and several two-way communication handsets.

The rebels commandeered four jeepneys and used them in the raid although a number of them went on foot.

Netherlands Attention Called To Aid to NPA
HK201133 Hong Kong AFP in English 1122 GMT
20 Nov 87

[Text] Manila, Nov 20 (AFP)—The Philippines has called the attention of the Netherlands to financial aid from European groups to Filipino communist insurgents. Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said here Friday.

Mr. Manglapus told reporters that "there is evidence to prove that private organizations, including church-related organizations in Western Europe have been aiding the communist party and communist fronts here."

He said Manila has "brought this to the attention of the Dutch Government."

He stressed that the Philippines was not accusing any European government of aiding the insurgents, saying that they informed The Hague "because we feel that the Dutch government might wish to help us stop this practice."

The communist National Democratic Front (NDF) maintains a representative office in Utrecht.

Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek said in a visit here earlier this year that his government had no evidence that funds from the NDF office in Holland were being sent to communist rebels in the Philippines.

On Tuesday, Armed Forces chief of staff General Fidel Ramos said that the communist insurgents received 2.5 million dollars from sympathetic groups in Europe in 1986. The NDF has denied this charge.

Asked To Stop Aid

*HK210705 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0400 GMT 21 Nov 87*

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus says there is evidence that private and religious organizations in the Netherlands are helping the NPA. Marilou Linggad for the full report:

[Begin recording] Manglapus made the announcement in his speech to a Rotary Club meeting at the Intercontinental Hotel. He stressed that President Aquino was not accusing the Netherlands Government of providing aid to the NPA, but she did ask that government to help stop or ban organizations from sending monetary and military aid. The Communist Party of the Philippines which controls the NPA currently has a headquarters in the Netherlands.

Church Said Funding Insurgents

*OW201235 Tokyo KYODO in English 1140 GMT
20 Nov 87*

[Text] Manila, Nov. 20 KYODO—West European private organizations, including church-backed agencies, are providing financial support to the communist-led insurgents and their front organizations, Philippine Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus said Friday.

"There is evidence to prove that private organizations, including church-related organizations, in Western Europe have been aiding the Communist Party here and communist fronts here," Manglapus told reporters after addressing a group of businessmen in the financial district of Makati.

Manglapus would not divulge details of evidence in the government's possession or names of particular European agencies that were involved.

Manglapus' statements came in the heels of a revelation by National Security Council Director Emanuel Soriano that the Chinese Government has blocked an attempt by an unidentified Filipino private group to ship munitions bought from state-run gun factories in China.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry in Beijing immediately denied the claims of Soriano.

The Communist Party official paper *Ang Bayan (The Nation)* published an interview with party Chairman Armando Liwanag, saying rebel leaders would actively solicit "moral and material support" from foreign sources as U.S. support to the government of President Corazon Aquino increases.

Liwanag said the Communist Party of the Philippines is "now in the process of seeking and establishing relations" with communist parties in power in the East European bloc.

The International Commission Office of the Underground Coalition National Democratic Front, of which the Communist Party is a member, is located in the Netherlands and run by NDF international representative Luis Jalandoni, a former Jesuit priest.

Air Force Arrests Rebel Helicopter Pilot

*HK230917 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0700 GMT 23 Nov 87*

[Text] Philippine Air Force operatives have arrested the pilot who flew the helicopter which carried Colonel Gregorio Honasan from Camp Aguinaldo to Villamor Air Base at the height of the attempted coup on 28 August. The pilot has been identified as Captain Rogelio Seradoy, member of the Air Force flying school class of 1979 and assigned to the 205th Helicopter Wing. He was arrested at his residence in Kamuning, Quezon City and was brought to Air Force chief Major General Antonio Sotelo. He is now under investigation.

Aquino Resets Deadline for Poll Candidacy

*HK210455 Hong Kong AFP in English 0413 GMT
21 Nov 87*

Manila, Nov 21 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino Saturday signed into law a bill resetting the deadline for filing of candidacies in coming local elections to December 1, the presidential palace announced.

The act amended an earlier law setting a deadline of November 19. Palace spokesmen gave no reason for the change.

The elections are set for January 18. The campaign period also begins on December 1.

Manila Public Schoolteachers Strike

*HK230924 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0800 GMT 23 Nov 87*

[Text] Manila's public schoolteachers today went on strike to pressure acting Mayor Mel Lopez Jr into releasing allowances and benefits amounting to P59 million to them.

According to Victorino Alvarado, president of the Manila Public Schoolteachers Association, the teachers decided to go on strike after heads of the association's 103 chapters met yesterday. He said that most of the association's 17,000 members voted to boycott classes until Lopez personally issues their pay checks.

Last Friday, almost half of Manila's public schools suspended classes following a walkout by 10,000 angry teachers. The walkout was triggered by the alleged refusal by Lopez to release money after heated arguments with Alvarado.

Japanese Official Pledges More Investment
OW200941 Tokyo KYODO in English 1208 GMT
13 Nov 87

[Text] Manila, Nov. 13 KYODO—A top Japanese trade official pledged to President Corazon Aquino a continuous flow of Japanese investment to the Philippines, a Filipino senator said Friday.

Senator Agapito Aquino said that Makoto Kuroda, vice minister for international affairs of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), told the president that "as long as there is political stability, there is no stopping the investments from coming in."

Aquino, a brother-in-law of the president, accompanied Kuroda and Japanese Ambassador to Manila Kiyoshi Sumiya during the 35-minute courtesy call at the Malacanang Presidential Palace.

Kuroda's visit follows a courtesy call the previous day by six Japanese parliamentarians belonging to the ruling Liberal Democratic Party of Japan.

Sen. Aquino told reporters after the meeting that the Japanese trade official believes that the 20-month-old administration is politically stable.

Kuroda's pledge comes after the Japanese Government's approval of the 14th yen loan of 80.208 billion yen to the Philippines and the announcement that newly-elected Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita will make his first foreign trip to Manila in December.

Kuroda was assured by the Philippine president that her government is conducting dialogue with the labor sector on how to achieve industrial peace to propel economic recovery, Sen. Aquino said.

Japan is the Philippine's second largest trading partner after the United States.

Thailand

Chawalit Returns From USSR, Comments on Visit
BK230129 Bangkok THE NATION in English
23 Nov 87 p 5

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday returned from the Soviet Union believing he has created the basis for friendly relationships with the Soviet military establishment.

"The main purpose of my visit this time was to get to know each other and to be good friends, in which I think I succeeded. We're both happy," Chawalit said in answering reporters' questions upon his arrival at Don Muang Airport.

"We had very friendly talks. We understood each other," he added.

He said if friendship and understanding can be achieved with the Soviet Union, what will follow is mutual trust, which in turn will lead to solutions of problems concerning the two countries.

Chawalit, who is also acting supreme commander, is the highest-ranking Thai military officer to visit the Soviet Union, where he met Soviet Defence Minister Dmitriy Yazov and Commander-in-Chief of the Land Forces Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy.

Ivanovskiy is scheduled to return the visit on Dec 1-6, during which he will participate in celebrations of His Majesty the King's 60th birthday.

Chawalit said he explained the Thai concern over the Kampuchean conflict to Soviet military men but said he did not discuss any possible solutions with the Soviets.

He said since the Soviet Union has said it is a peace-loving country, Moscow should join hands with Thailand to seek a settlement to the conflict.

"We don't want to hear that the war in Kampuchea is possible because the Soviet Union is supporting Vietnam. We don't want to hear that. We would rather not believe so," he told the reporters.

Chawalit said the Soviets complained that they are always blamed for any conflicts happening in the world.

"To maintain the balance of power in Southeast Asia, we can't look only at Thailand, Vietnam and Kampuchea because other countries are also involved," he said.

He said Ivanovskiy told him that the facilities at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam do not constitute a military base, but a "port of call" for Soviet ships.

Chawalit did not elaborate on many points in his answers and cut short the interview after about 10 minutes, saying he just had a 14-hour flight.

Though saying Thais can certainly learn from the Soviet military experience and technology, the army chief said he did not discuss military cooperation or arms deals during his visit.

Soviet Armed Forces Attache Capt Dmitriy Baskakov, who was at the airport to receive Chawalit, told *The Nation* that the current military relations between Thailand and the Soviet Union involve only exchange of military officers' visits, which have been few in number.

Baskakov said the two countries began their exchange of military attaches nine years ago.

Cites Yazov on U.S. Arms

BK230135 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
23 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] The Soviet Union is concerned about the establishment of the United States war reserve stockpile in Thailand. Army Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said.

Gen Chawalit said Soviet Defence Minister Dmitriy Yazov told him on Saturday of the Kremlin's concerns but he said the stockpile was essentially for self defence.

The Army chief said he raised Thai concerns about the Cam Ranh Bay naval facility in Vietnam but was assured it was merely a fuelling station for Soviet ships.

Cam Ranh Bay was not set up with the primary purpose of supporting Vietnam's presence in Kampuchea, he quoted the Soviet military leader as saying.

Gen Chawalit, who returned from a three-day visit to Moscow early yesterday, quoted Gen Yazov as saying Cam Ranh Bay had been destroyed by US forces during the Vietnam war and had not been rebuilt since then.

The facility was different from US military bases in Japan and the Philippines, Gen Chawalit quoted the Soviet general as saying.

Gen Chawalit said his visit fostered better ties with the Soviet Union and that his discussions with the Soviet military leadership covered a wide range of issues but did not focus on any specific problem.

Phong Meets With PRC Trade Delegation

BK221010 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
1300 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] At 1430 today at Government House, Chinese Deputy Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Lu Xuejian and his delegation, accompanied by PRC Ambassador Zhang Dewei, paid a courtesy call on Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin during their visit to Thailand—17-20 November—to attend the third meeting of the Thai-Chinese Joint Economic Commission hosted by the Thai Foreign Ministry.

The Thai deputy prime minister warmly welcomed the Chinese delegation. Views were exchanged on the Thai-Chinese relationship. Lu Xuejian said that the outcome of the meeting of the Thai-Chinese Economic Commission is very beneficial; Thai-Chinese joint trade has improved and the set target has been achieved. Thai businessmen have gone to invest in China while Chinese businessmen have come to invest in Thailand. Lu Xuejian also said that the Chinese Government is willing to strengthen the cooperation between the two nations in all fields.

The Thai deputy prime minister said that Thailand and China have long-standing good relations. Thailand wants both countries to exchange more information and marketing news to avoid price cutting for products. He also expressed his pleasure after learning that PRC Deputy Prime Minister Wan Li will visit Thailand in December. The Thai Government wants to increase the number of flights between the two countries for the benefit of both countries.

Joint Economic Meeting Opens

BK191511 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai
1030 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister 2d Lieutenant Praphat Limpaphan yesterday opened the third meeting of the Thai-Chinese joint economic commission at the Foreign Ministry. The Thai-Chinese joint economic commission, which was established in 1985, held its first meeting in Bangkok and its second in Beijing. This meeting will be held in two sessions—one will concentrate on trade and the other on economy and investments. The session on trade will set a bilateral trade target for 1988.

Praphat said that trade relations between the two countries have been developing rapidly, and both countries have cooperated continuously in joint investments such as fishing, aviation, and the science and technology field.

Both countries set a target for the bilateral trade volume between the two countries to reach \$800 million by 1991. The bilateral trade target for 1987 was set at \$400 million. However, the trade volume between the two nations during the first half of this year already reached \$370 million, and the trade volume is expected to exceed the target set for this year. It is expected that during the meeting, the Chinese side will ask Thailand to buy more diesel oil from China because Thailand has enjoyed a trade surplus with China. The deputy foreign minister also said that investment cooperation between the two nations is good. An agreement on investment protection in 1985 and another agreement on double taxation avoidance in 1986 show the progress in this field.

SRV's Vo Van Kiet Stops Over, Meets Phong

BK230059 Bangkok THE NATION in English
23 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet yesterday called on Thailand to trade with and invest in Vietnam to boost economic relations.

Vo Van Kiet made the call during a 20-minute talk with his Thai counterpart Phong Sarasin at Government House. Vo Van Kiet was on his way home from a visit to Indonesia.

Speaking to reporters after the meeting, Phong quoted Vo Van Kiet as saying that he had a chance to study about economic development in Indonesia during his seven-day visit there.

According to Phong, Vo Van Kiet also expressed interest in studying Thai economic conditions.

Phong said Vo Van Kiet's call for official trade will be referred to the Foreign Ministry.

Vo Van Kiet was quoted as saying Indonesia and Thailand have many similarities and he would like to see both countries trade and invest in Vietnam.

There is currently no official trade between Bangkok and Hanoi. Trade is limited to the private sector.

The government maintains that it does not encourage but at the same time does not prohibit private trade with Vietnam.

Thailand wants Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea before resuming trade ties.

Arun-Ding Ngo Liem Meeting Reported

*BK210723 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai
1030 GMT 20 Nov 87*

[Text] At 1100 today Wit Rainanon, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry Information Department, gave the weekly briefing to newsmen at the ministry's information center. The first topic of the briefing was a meeting between Dr Arun Phanuphong, minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office, and Dinh Ngo Liem, deputy Vietnamese foreign minister. Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Ngo Liem was in Bangkok 6-11 November to attend the UNIDO [UN Industrial Development Organization] conference and paid a courtesy call on Minister Arun on 11 November.

Dr Arun informed the Vietnamese side clearly about Thailand's position toward Vietnam. First, Thailand has no objection and is ready to listen to Vietnam's constructive proposals and attitude on the Cambodian problem. Both countries can discuss the matter through normal established diplomatic channels. The Thai side also informed the Vietnamese side that past ministerial-level meetings between Thailand and Vietnam made no progress because the Vietnamese side exploited them for propaganda purposes. Second, Thailand regards the current problem on two levels—Thai-Vietnamese relations and the Cambodian problem. As long as Vietnam rejects political settlement of the Cambodian problem, relations between Thailand and Vietnam will not be normal.

Missing Vietnamese Diplomat Defects to Europe

*BK200035 Bangkok THE NATION in English
20 Nov 87 p 2*

[Text] A Vietnamese diplomat who was reported to have disappeared during his stop-over in Bangkok in August has defected to a Western European country, reliable sources told *The Nation* yesterday.

The sources refused to identify the Western European country where Pham Huu Luan defected. Luan, a junior radio communications officer based in Vietnam's embassy in Manila, was reported missing Aug 17 on his way back to Hanoi from the Philippines.

Luan was summoned to Hanoi and was probably aware of facing imminent punishment.

After arriving in Bangkok en route to Hanoi, Luan disappeared and telephoned the Vietnamese Embassy, claiming that he had been kidnapped, according to a report that the embassy filed with Lumpini police.

His family members in Vietnam have been detained for interrogation, the sources said.

Luan was only a low-ranking official, but as radio communication staffer, he was believed to have access to confidential information.

Meanwhile, official sources reported that Vietnamese dancers Asa and Kim Dung probably defected to Thailand last week while their cultural delegation, headed by a Vietnamese minister in charge of cultural affairs, was here to stage performances at the Vietnamese Embassy and for foreign students at the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT).

A Vietnamese dance troupe arrived here Nov 8 after staging performances in Indonesia, then returned to Hanoi.

Authorities quoted immigration reports as showing that the two missing Vietnamese entered Thailand along with the other troupe members and failed to accompany the delegation when it left for Hanoi.

Vietnamese officials, according to Thai authorities, were probably aware of the pair's disappearance before the departure, but chose not to publicize it to avoid embarrassment.

The embassy did not report the missing dancers to the Foreign Ministry. Special branch police said that, without any request they have no justification to seek the dancers.

SRV Troop Withdrawal Labeled 'Trick'

*BK190140 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai
1030 GMT 16 Nov 87*

[Station article: "Observation of Vietnamese Troop Withdrawal From Cambodia"]

[Text] Since the beginning of 1987, the Vietnamese Government has publicized news that Vietnam will withdraw part of its troops from Cambodian soil. Vietnam publicized such news more frequently as the UN General Assembly session at the end of September was drawing near. On 11 October, the Vietnamese Defense

Ministry announced that it will withdraw its 94th and 99th Divisions from Cambodia in November this year, and foreign observers will be invited to witness the withdrawal. What is noteworthy is that the announcement inviting foreign observers to witness the partial Vietnamese troop withdrawal was released only 2 days before the UN General Assembly was going to debate and vote on the Cambodian issue. It is believed that Vietnam wants to use the troop withdrawal to propagate and persuade UN members to vote Vietnam's way. However, the overwhelming support for the resolution by 117 members reaffirmed to the Vietnamese leaders that Vietnam's trick is not effective in misleading the world. Furthermore, almost all the 25 countries invited by Vietnam to observe the troop withdrawal, have rejected the invitation—including France, Japan, Sweden, Italy, Finland, and Yugoslavia which are considered neutral towards to the Cambodian problem. The Vietnamese side believes that if these countries accepted the invitation, it would benefit its propaganda campaign.

In addition to the word "observation," which does not give any real significance to the troop withdrawal, Vietnam also committed another serious mistake by claiming that the Indonesian foreign minister suggested the idea of the observation of the troop withdrawal. After the appearance of such news, the Indonesian foreign minister immediately dismissed it, and stressed that he had suggested international supervision under the framework of the ASEAN policies. Each of the partial Vietnamese troop withdrawals should be part of the total troop withdrawal within the framework of a political settlement for the Cambodian issue. Besides, there should be clear details on which points the troops are to be withdrawn from and whether the troops are removed to new places or are pulled back to Vietnam. The claim that the suggestion on foreign observers of the troop withdrawal is Indonesia's proposal is a distortion to gain advantage and to mislead the international community which does not know the facts about the framework of a settlement for the problem and the methods that Vietnam has often employed.

The Indonesian Government was dissatisfied with the Vietnamese propaganda and refused to send observers. This is one of the major reasons causing other countries which have received Vietnam's invitation to distrust Vietnam and reject the invitation.

All the six ASEAN members have also refused to send observers to witness the Vietnamese troop withdrawal for several reasons.

First, ASEAN countries believe that the foreign observation of the troop withdrawal is no different than Vietnam's previous invitations to foreign correspondents to witness its troop withdrawal because they had been able to see only the troops put on the trucks and moved from one place to another place. They were not in a position to prove whether those Vietnamese troops really left Cambodia or were rotated with fresh troops from Vietnam.

Second, the ASEAN group has announced its stand clearly that there should be international supervision of the troop withdrawal within the framework of an agreement for the lasting settlement of the Cambodian problem because ASEAN sees that to verify the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, an organization including representatives from foreign countries should be set up to supervise the troop withdrawal from Cambodia and to prevent Vietnam from sending new troops into Cambodia. This mechanism will have the potential to check the Vietnamese-Cambodian border line on both sides and the supervision by this organization should be continuously carried out until the settlement on the Cambodian problem is successfully achieved.

Vietnamese leaders have dismissed ASEAN's reasonable call and have tried to mislead the international community into believing that Indonesia, an ASEAN member, differs with the ASEAN stand and supports the proposal for foreign observation of Vietnamese troop withdrawal, although that is not the case.

Vietnam's tricks in misleading the world and creating conflicts among ASEAN members have failed because all countries in the world uphold the principles of international law—respecting the sovereignty of other states without the use of force for intrusion or occupation. There is only one choice for Vietnam—to withdraw all of its troops from Cambodia as soon as possible, not to delay the time or use any trick for propaganda. Vietnam is facing a problem of world people's faith on its troop withdrawal. If the Vietnamese leaders are sincere and are ready to withdraw their troops from Cambodia, they should accept the ASEAN proposal for a supervision of the troop withdrawal by international representatives, which will really solve the problem of world's trust in Vietnam.

Daily Views Proposed Hun Sen-Sihanouk Talks
BK221115 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 21 Nov 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Another Show on Cambodia"]

[Text] Finally the reason for Prince Norodom Sihanouk's 1-year leave-of-absence from the presidency of the CGDK (or the tripartite coalition government of Cambodia) is in the open. Besides being a protest against the attacks on his followers by the Khmer Rouge, Prince Sihanouk also had a secret design to hold informal political contacts with the Cambodian Government in Phnom Penh, something which will take place soon.

The informal meeting between Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the present Phnom Penh leader, Hun Sen, is scheduled to take place in Paris in December. According to an unconfirmed report, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach is scheduled to be in Paris in December as well. This means that Vietnam, which backs the government of Hun Sen, has given approval to the meeting.

According to a report from Jakarta, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja will also be in the French capital to observe the outcome of the meeting to report to ASEAN members.

The meeting between Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Hun Sen will be a first experiment from which much cannot be expected although the government in Phnom Penh has repeated that it is ready to accept Prince Norodom Sihanouk as leader of a future Cambodian government.

What made the ASEAN members feel relieved about this meeting is that the official status of the government in Phnom Penh will not become an issue as Prince Norodom Sihanouk himself is not officially representing the DK Government. The meeting can be a substitute for the so-called "cocktail party" meeting proposed—to no avail—by ASEAN. If the outcome of the Sihanouk-Hun Sen meeting is positive, it will certainly pave the way for another meeting at a higher level, that is, a meeting of all Cambodian factions which are involved in the present conflict in Cambodia.

Undoubtedly in the coming talks, Hun Sen will again raise the condition previously raised with Prince Sihanouk, that is, to block the Khmer Rouge leader from any negotiation for political settlement of the Cambodian problem despite the fact that Pol Pot has been removed and replaced by Khieu Samphan as Khmer Rouge leader.

It will be difficult for Prince Sihanouk to say yes to Hun Sen unless he is sure that the issue will be sorted out by the PRC, which supports the Khmer Rouge, without untoward reaction from the Khmer Rouge faction.

In conclusion, one should not have high hopes for the outcome of the first round of this meeting. It could be just another show jointly staged by the Phnom Penh and Hanoi governments to bide their time and buy political favor.

Village Headman on Lao Killings of Hmong
BK230149 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
23 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] Loei—More than 100 Hmong have been killed by Pathet Lao troops this year after being forced across the Mekong from Ban Hat Bia, village headman Sim Sidi said yesterday.

Mr Sim said his superiors in Pak Chom district had ordered him to deport the hilltribe people even though it was probable they would be killed on their return to Laos.

Gunshots were heard on Monday, when 33 Hmong were pushed back and again on Friday, when a group of 11 were repatriated, said Mr Sim.

Thai villagers who returned from visiting relatives in Laos reported the Hmong had all been killed, he said.

Mr Sim, 55 said he was now haunted with guilt for pushing the Hmong back and was thinking of giving up his job because he could no longer see these people being sent to their deaths.

"Whenever the district wants to send back these people to Laos, they come to me and leave the people with me. I and a few other villagers then have to do the job," he said.

Mr Sim said he had sent at least 100 Hmong back to Laos in four batches this year, and while the reports of massacres came from villagers, he knew from experience that the Pathet Lao have no mercy for the Hmong. The headman said he once saw Pathet Lao troops kill two Hmong shortly after they had been sent back from Thailand.

"The two had their hands and feet tied with ropes and were wrapped in fishing nets before being pushed into the Mekong. Their bodies were recovered several days later," he said.

Mr Sim said he felt deeply for the Hmong in the last two groups.

"All of them were crying and I could only tell them to run as fast as possible once they got ashore on the Laotian side. I really could not help them. I have to follow orders," he said.

Most of the Hmong were sent back early in the morning, after district officials delivered them to the village before dawn.

Mr Sim said the authorities should contact Vientiane to ensure safety for the Hmong.

"Pathet Lao troops at the border have no knowledge and mercy. They kill all of the Hmongs sent across the border-Col Det Wiangsamut said most of the H'mong sent back were brought in by racketeers who charged them between 6,000 to 10,000 baht each.

The hilltribes people paid for their trip in silver bars, he said, and more than 100 were arrested on landing on the Thai side since March.

Lt-Col Det said a large number were being held at his station and officials were having difficulties deciding on their fate because they would be killed on their return to Laos.

The officials could not let them stay because the group would pose an additional burden to agencies caring for tens of thousands of Hmong at the nearby Ban Winai refugee camp.

Lao Landmines Wound 10 Thai Soldiers
BK200041 Bangkok THE NATION in English
20 Nov 87 p 5

[Text] Ten soldiers were injured by landmines as border forces tried to retake a hill that troops intruding from Laos have held for more than two weeks, a senior army officer said.

He said the mines exploded as the soldiers tried to scale Hilltop No. 1428 in Chat Trakan District of Phitsanulok, bordering Laos.

He was quoted by *Associated Press* as saying 17 Thai soldiers have been injured in fighting there since the Laotian intruded Nov 3.

The third Army Region has sent reinforcements to surround the hill, on which Laotians have built strong bunkers, said the officer.

The hill, he said, is about one to two kilometres inside Thailand.

He called "a big piece of propaganda" a Laotian report, seen in Bangkok yesterday, that said Laotian forces had killed or wounded dozens of Thai soldiers who made a 10-kilometre-deep incursion into Laos' Sayaboury Province to protect Thais cutting trees there.

The fighting occurred Nov 4 in Boten District of Sayaboury, which borders Thailand's Phitsanulok Province, the official Laotian news agency KPL quoted the communist party newspaper *Pasason* (The People) as saying Wednesday.

The paper could have been referring to the same clashes reported by the Thai army since both occurred around the same time, and near the Phitsanulok-Sayaboury frontier.

They appeared to be among the most serious armed exchanges between the two countries in recent years.

Pasason claimed the Thai troops entered "to protect businessmen who came deep inside Lao territory to cut trees."

"Warning was given but to no avail," the paper said. "In an effort to defend national territory, local armed forces and people killed and injured dozens of Thai aggressors, who were finally pushed back," it added.

It said Thai forces were backed by 105mm and 155mm artillery.

The Thai officer earlier said fighting broke out on Nov 3-5 when hundreds of Thai soldiers moved to flush out 200 Laotian troops who had seized the hilltop in Phitsanulok.

He said more than 10 Laotian troops were killed and nine others injured in the fighting, while five Thai soldiers were wounded.

The Laotian troops remained entrenched on the hilltop despite Thai artillery and mortar strikes, he said.

Army Spokesman Maj Gen Narudon Detpradiyut told a press conference yesterday that Laotian troops have sneaked across the Thai-Lao border to plant landmines and booby traps in Chat Trakan District.

He said Vientiane troops were trying to mop up Lao resistance rebels, operating near the Heurng River, marking the common border in the northern province.

Despite deep ethnic and cultural ties, Thailand and Laos have sporadically clashed along the border since the communists came to power in Vientiane in 1975.

Some of the most intense fighting came in 1984, when both sides laid claim to three border villages. Thailand says it since has withdrawn its military forces from the villages and consider the dispute over.

Army Radio Notes Attitude Toward Laos
BK210325 Bangkok First Army Division Radio
in Thai 2300 GMT 16 Nov 87

["Sayamanusati" feature]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The Thai and Lao people have maintained very close contact in the past. They have similarities in culture, language, traditions, and arts. Although several aspects of Lao culture have undergone some changes, we can still trace the similarities and harmonies of the two cultures if we study the old Lao traditions and culture. We mention this in order to show that, between Thailand and Laos, good relations have existed throughout history.

If we study the history of Thailand's relations with its neighboring countries—such as Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos—we see that a third country was always involved in any serious conflict that exploded into fighting—a third country with the intention of dividing, infiltrating, influencing, and finally, dominating these countries in order to exploit them.

Despite their estrangement due to political problems, the Thai people never think of the Lao people as their enemy or somebody dangerous to them. This is because the two countries have been neighbors for so long. The Thai people, on the contrary, continue to provide help to Laos when they can. Not long ago, Thai border patrol policemen and civilians rescued a Lao cargo barge that capsized in the Mekong River in Sangkhom District, Nong Khai Province. Many of the Lao passengers were rescued, and the boat was towed into Thailand for safety until Laos took it back.

Dear listeners, Laos is presently developing its road network. But despite a large amount of foreign aid, Laos still cannot achieve the set target. Therefore, it has to depend largely on river transportation—for shipment of military supplies, passage of lumber through Thailand for export to Japan and Taiwan, and transport of personnel. The high demand for river transportation in Laos resulted in the sinking of the above-mentioned ship, loaded with lumber as well as 30 passengers. Seven passengers were killed while 23 were rescued by Thai border patrol policemen and people who brought them to Ban Muang, Sankhom district, Nong Khai Province. They were later returned to Laos. Thai authorities even retrieved the capsized ship and towed it in for safekeeping for Laos. This is an example of the sincere help given by Thailand to Laos out of concern for the welfare of the Lao people, without allowing the political row to affect Thai sympathy for human friends.

Dear listeners, in the meantime, Laos has been attacking Thailand through its media, making accusations that are contrary to the truth with the aim of gaining a political advantage internationally. For instance, Laos has accused Thailand of banning strategic goods exports to Laos, closing the border, and prohibiting the Lao people from crossing the border to trade with the Thai people.

Laos has made all kinds of accusations against Thailand that are contrary to the truth, while the Thai Government has been trying to build smooth relations and assist the Lao people whenever it could because of Thailand's consideration for the close relations that existed between the two peoples for a long period of history. We realized that the good gesture we exo and become a problem on the whole. For instance, there is the problem of illegal entry into Thailand by Lao people following the temporary opening of Thai-Lao border checkpoints in order to permit border trading and promote relations between the Thai and Lao people at a local level. Moreover, Thailand was attacked by Lao media in Vientiane accusing Thailand of trying to bar and block the trade and contacts between the peoples despite the fact that several Lao people regularly crossed into Thailand to buy rice, food, and other commodities; medicine; and farm tools. Thailand even allowed Lao people who fell ill to seek treatment at Thai hospitals.

Dear listeners, the Lao people have to cross the border for hospital treatment in Thailand. Moreover, they have to bear the problem of shortages and a scarcity of food and other commodities. Because it is fully aware of the difficulties faced by the Lao people, Thailand has allowed them to cross the border and has accorded them facilities to do so in order to buy what they need inside Thailand. Contrary to what it should be doing, the Lao party and government authorities have tried to block them. This clearly shows their lack of concern for the welfare and interests of their own people. They have come under the influence and control of a bunch of foreigners with no human feeling and no sympathy, whose design is to usurp Laos by entirely eliminating the native people.

Dear listeners: Under Laos' second 5-year development plan, which covers the period from 1986-90, main production still depends on nature. As the weather has not been very favorable lately, with a drought prevailing, the production of crops, especially rice, is not enough for consumption. In late July, Laos had to request assistance from both socialist and democratic countries. It is anticipated that Laos will face even greater famine and shortages in the year 1988. Laos will have such a severe rice shortage that help from other countries will still not be sufficient. Again, when this happens, Thailand will inevitably overlook the Lao trouble. As in the past, Thailand will again have to provide whatever help it can.

As for the food shortage problem, Laos would not be in such a desperate situation due to natural disasters resulting in crop damages if there were only a few million Lao people in the country. But the situation is bad because of the presence of a large number of Vietnamese settlers in Laos. The Vietnamese occupation of Laos is responsible for the shortage and famine. This is like a family. If we work to feed a family, we will always be able to feed everyone more or less. On the day we do not get much food, we would provide it to all without thinking of keeping it for another day. But with other people coming to live under the same roof, the share will have to be divided among more people. Under such a circumstance, worsened by a famine, the food share will become even less. Those outsiders and intruders who are more powerful and stronger will certainly demand a greater share, leaving the remainder to the native people. This is what all independent countries are very afraid of. [passage omitted]

Correction to Report on Army in Politics

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Paper Urges Army To Keep out of Politics," published in the 19 November East Asia *Daily Report*, pp 43-44: Page 44, column two, paragraph three: The fact that the army has thwarted two coup attempts in the 1980's doesn't mean that the army has fallen in love with democracy. After all, leaders of the two coup attempts were senior army officers who wanted to get things done the way they knew best—by using force. It should also be pointed out here that in both coup attempts, the army defended Premier Prem chiefly because his hand-picked men held powerful army posts and they had high respect of him as an ex-army chief. A civilian premier would likely have been unseated in either coup attempt.

This raises a question of whether the army should defend a premier on the basis of personal ties with the army, or the army should defend every premier as a matter of principle?

Today, the army is supporting Prem and defending him as a leader who has considerable control over the military. Some generals have gone as far as lobbying against attempts of the Opposition to censure Prem in the House last April.

Army commanders of several key units regularly visit Prem at his Si Sao residence and his office at Government House. Army radio and TV networks often attack opposition leaders who try to rock the boat and disrupt the smooth sailing of Prem's premiership.

In return, Prem dispenses patronage by promoting generals loyal to him to important posts and dominating them [as published] for the royal appointment to the Senate. Of the 260 senators nominated by Prem, 100 are from the army, and 40 others from the air force, navy and police.

The growing activism of the appointed Senate in recent months was due largely to encouragement of the army which wants to exert its influence over the elected House.

Prem, thus, needs no political party of his own. He has the army, which is doing many things like a political party, if not better.

If the army wants political reform, the army should first of all re-examine its own role in politics. The single most important move that the army can do to improve the political system is to stay out of politics.

The fundamental difference...(supplying dropped paragraphs)

Vietnam

SRV To Stage 'Show Trial' for Guerrillas

BK230939 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0803 GMT 23 Nov 87

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] Fourteen Vietnamese-Australians are reported to be among a group of anticommunist guerrillas to stand on trial next month in Vietnam. The guerrillas were allegedly captured in Laos on their way to set up a resistance base inside Vietnam. And now, says Tony Hill in Bangkok, it appears Vietnam is preparing to stage a show trial for them.

[Begin Hill recording] Initial reports said that Vietnamese-Americans and Vietnamese-Australians may have been members of the guerrilla group. So far, embassy officials have been unable to confirm or deny the involvement of American or Australian nationals. However, reliable sources in the Lao capital, Vientiane, and in Bangkok now say it appears likely that about 36 Americans, 14 Australians, and possibly 6 French nationals were among the guerrillas captured in Laos.

Radio Laos reported that more than 200 anticommunist guerrillas had crossed into Laos from Thailand in July. By the end of August, Lao troops had reportedly killed 104 of the guerrillas and captured 65. Laos claimed the heavily armed guerrillas were on their way to set up a

resistance base in Vietnam to oppose the communist regime in Hanoi. Reports say the guerrillas have links with the National United Front for the Liberation of Vietnam—an organization of Vietnamese that fled the country following the communist victory over South Vietnam in 1975. The National United Front receives most support from the anticommunist Vietnamese community in the United States. However, it also reportedly has a branch in Australia.

There are now indications that the guerrillas captured in Laos may be put on trial in Ho Chi Minh City early next month. Journalists traveling through Vietnam to observe the annual partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea have been given extended visas to Vietnam, leading to speculations that Hanoi is about to stage a show trial. It staged a similar such event in 1984 when they tried 21 Vietnamese for treason and espionage. Three of those charged were eventually executed.

If the reports of Vietnamese-Australians amongst the guerrillas are correct, Australia will have consular obligation to fulfill to look after the welfare of its nationals. For the United States, fulfilling consular obligations could be more complicated as it has no diplomatic ties with Vietnam and therefore no representative in the country. Reports say there was no foreign government involvement in the guerrilla escapade. The operation was reportedly funded by private sources in the United States and possibly Japan. But such a trial as that now being forecast could still be a propaganda coup for Vietnam. [end recording]

Statement on Vo Van Kiet's Visit to Indonesia

BK211604 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT
21 Nov 87

["Joint Vietnamese-Indonesian Press Statement on Chairman Vo Van Kiet's Visit to Indonesia"—VNA heading]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 21—At the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, the first vice chairman of the Council Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, H.E. Mr. Vo Van Kiet made an official visit to the Republic of Indonesia from November 15-21, 1987.

The purpose was to exchange experiences in economic development and to explore the possibilities of broadening economic and technological relations between the two countries.

Vice Chairman Vo Van Kiet was accompanied by:

—Minister, chairman of State Commission for External Economic Relations, Vo Dong Giang;

—Director general of the State Bank of Vietnam, Lu Minh Chau;

—Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the Republic of Indonesia, Tran Huy Chuong; and others.

On the morning of November 16, the President of the Republic of Indonesia, His Excellency Mr. Suharto, received Vice Chairman Vo Van Kiet. The president welcomed the visit of the delegation, and discussed the experiences leading to the achievements of Indonesia today. He noted with appreciation the common efforts to advance and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

During the meeting, Vice Chairman Vo Van Kiet highly valued the great economic achievements obtained by the Indonesian people under the leadership of President Suharto and considered them very useful experiences for Vietnam in solving her economic problems. Vice Chairman Vo Van Kiet highly appreciated Indonesia's foreign policy which is actively contributing to the consolidation of peace and stability in Southeast Asia as well as in the world. Vice Chairman Vo Van Kiet thanked President Suharto for his assistance to and concern in accelerating and developing the good relations between the two countries. He emphasised the desire of the Vietnamese delegation that these ties should be further strengthened.

The Indonesian minister of foreign affairs, His Excellency Prof. Dr. Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, and commander-in-chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces, His Excellency General Benny Murdani, also received the (vice chairman and he) exchanged views with:

—His Excellency Prof. Dr. Ali Wardhana, minister, coordinator for economical, financial, industrial and development supervision;

—His Excellency Prof. Dr. J.B. Sumarlin, minister for national development planning chairman of Bappenas [National Development Planning Board];

—His Excellency Prof. Dr. Subroto, minister for mines and energy;

—His Excellency Dr. Radius Prawiro, minister of finance;

—His Excellency Dr. Rakhmat Saleh, minister of trade;

—His Excellency Mr. Bustanil Arifin, minister for cooperative and chairman of State Logistics Agency;

—His Excellency Mr. Hartarto, minister of industry;

—His Excellency Mr. Dr. Ginanjar Kartasmita, minister, chairman of Investment Coordinating Board;

—His Excellency Dr. Arifin M. Siregar, governor of Bank Indonesia;

The exchange of views was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

The two sides exchanged views on a variety of subjects and on the possibilities of broadening economic, national development planning, and technological cooperation between the two countries.

During the visit, the delegation called at the Indonesia Chamber of Commerce and Industry and exchanged views with a number of Indonesian businessmen and researchers at the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (C.S.I.S.).

In addition, the delegation also toured several important industrial enterprises in Indonesia.

Vice Chairman Vo Van Kiet expressed his appreciation at the success of the visit and officially invited His Excellency Prof. Dr. J.B. Sumarlin, minister for national development planning and chairman of Bappenas, to visit Vietnam at a convenient time. Minister Sumarlin accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Vice Chairman Vo Van Kiet thanked the Indonesian side for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to the Vietnamese delegation.

Vo Chi Cong Speaks at Hanoi Reception *BK200701 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese* 8 Nov 87 pp 1, 3

[Reply speech by Vo Chi Cong, member of the party Central Committee, Political Bureau, and chairman of the Council of State, at the reception hosted by Soviet Ambassador D.I. Kachin on 7 November to mark the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution]

[Text] On the occasion of the glorious festival commemorating the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, on behalf of the Communist Party, Council of State, Government, and people of Vietnam, I would like to convey to Comrade Ambassador D.I. Kachin and other Soviet comrades our warmest and most sincere greetings. We would like to heartily thank you, comrade ambassador, for your good words about President Ho Chi Minh and the Communist Party and people of Vietnam.

Exactly 70 years ago, Lenin emphatically said: "The worker-peasant revolution, always regarded by the Bolsheviks as necessary, has succeeded!" Thus signaling the birth of the first proletarian state in the world. That greatest event in the 20th century opened a new era in the history of mankind—the era of transition from capitalism to socialism and communism.

Over the past 7 decades, under the leadership of the glorious CPSU, the Soviet people have undergone the greatest ordeals and sacrifices and achieved the most brilliant military exploits, thereby firmly safeguarding

the fruits of the October Revolution, turning the young Soviet state into the most powerful socialist country, and vigorously advancing the evolution of human history. As the first country that blazed the trail for man to conquer the universe, the Soviet Union has played a decisive role in changing the balance of world power in a way that is increasingly favorable to peace, socialism, and the establishment and consolidation of the world socialist system as well as to the rapid growth of the national liberation movement in Asia, Africa, and Latin America and the vigorous expansion of the international communist and worker movement and the world peace movement. As a great country, the Soviet Union is worthy of its position as a reliable and firm mainstay for all revolutionary, democratic, and peace forces.

The 27th CPSU Congress continued and enhanced the renovative and creative spirit of Marxism-Leninism and the October Revolution. The current process of complete and comprehensive reorganization in the Soviet Union has marked a turning point in the socioeconomic life of that country, advanced its society to a new qualitative stage of development, and inspired the world people's confidence in socialism.

Together with the profound process of socioeconomic reorganization, the creative adoption of the Leninist policy of peace by the Soviet Union has had a strong effect on the entire world situation and has created a great possibility for stepping up the struggle to eliminate nuclear weapons and restore the world people's firm confidence in the effort to preserve world peace and human civilization.

The party, state, and people of Vietnam highly value and fully support the restructuring lines of the CPSU and the lofty peace initiatives of the Soviet Union.

Each stage of the Vietnamese people's revolutionary struggle in the past several decades has been closely associated with Marxism-Leninism, the October Revolution, the successes of the Soviet people in their efforts to build and defend their Soviet fatherland, and the unchanging friendship, strong support, and great assistance of the Soviet brothers and sisters. From one generation to another, the Vietnamese people will remember forever the great things that the October Revolution and the Soviet Union have done for the Vietnamese revolution.

Stemming from the great concepts of the October Revolution and painstakingly nurtured by President Ho Chi Minh, the militant solidarity and friendship between our two parties and countries have become a model for a new type of international relationship between fraternal socialist countries. On the basis of the Vietnam-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and in light of the renovation lines highlighted by the 27th CPSU Congress and the Sixth CPV Congress, the all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union has entered a new qualitative stage of development. Our two parties

and peoples are striving to fulfill the agreements reached at the high-level meeting in Moscow in May 1987, and to increase the effectiveness of the comprehensive cooperation between the two countries for the sake of strong socioeconomic development in our two countries and vigorous growth of the socialist community.

Our party and state have always considered the consolidation and development of friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union to be the cornerstone of Vietnamese foreign policy and pledge to do their utmost to constantly develop that relationship. We have relentlessly consolidated our solidarity with the fraternal countries and all revolutionary and peace forces in the struggle for independence, peace, and development in the Asia-Pacific region and the rest of the world. Together with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Cambodia, we have constantly struggled for a correct and equitable political solution to the Cambodian problem on the basis of lasting peace, independence, and sovereignty for Cambodia, and have strived to contribute to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

On this grand festive day, with boundless gratitude, all of us are turning to the homeland of Lenin and the Great October Revolution. We sincerely hope that the Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU, will develop the spirit of the October Revolution and successfully implement the resolution of the 27th CPSU Congress. At the same time, we are determined to successfully implement the resolutions of the Sixth CPV Congress and our party Central Committee's subsequent plenums, thus showing ourselves worthy of the wholehearted assistance of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and our friends in other parts of the world.

May I propose a toast to:

—The constant consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our two parties and peoples!

—The health of Comrade M. S. Gorbachev and other comrade Soviet party and state leaders!

—The health of Comrade Nguyen Van Linh and other comrade Vietnamese party and state leaders!

—The health of Comrade Ambassador D.I. Kachin and other Soviet comrades at this reception!

—The health of all comrades and friends in the diplomatic corps!

—And the health of all other comrades and friends!

Do Muoi Addresses October Revolution Meeting

*BK220909 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
7 Nov 87 pp 1, 4*

[Address by Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPV Central Committee, at 7 November Hanoi meeting marking 70th anniversary of the October Revolution]

[Text] The Presidium,

Comrades and friends,

Today, together with the people of the Soviet Union and progressive mankind, with great joy and profound gratitude, our people celebrate the 70th anniversary of the socialist October Revolution, the greatest revolution in history, which opened the way to liberate nations and the whole of mankind, ushering in a new era—that of the transition from capitalism to socialism on a global scale.

Our venerated and beloved Ho Chi Minh said: "Like a radiant sun, the October revolution has shed light on the five continents, awakening millions and millions of oppressed and exploited people on earth. There has been no other revolution in human history with comparably great and profound significance."

The world situation over the past 70 years has further brought out the greatness and enormous international significance of the October Revolution.

In an important report entitled "October and Restructuring: The Revolution Continues" presented on 2 November 1987 on the occasion of the solemn 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed: "The October Revolution was truly as glorious as the dawn of mankind. It was a revolution of the people and for the people, a revolution for man and for his emancipation and development."

In the 70 years since the October Revolution, under the leadership of the Communist Party, the people of the Soviet Union have overcome extremely severe trials and have demonstrated the immense vitality and marvelous power of the new system as can be seen in the splendid exploits in the two patriotic wars, in the extraordinary achievements in socialist construction, and in the invincible struggle against warmongering imperialist forces to defend and develop the achievements of the October revolution and to safeguard world peace. Today, the Soviet Union has become a mighty socialist country with modern industry, developed agriculture, advanced science and technology, the reliable mainstay of the revolutionary movement and all nations who are struggling to regain national independence, democracy, peace, and social progress.

With their great achievements and their noble sacrifices over the past 7 decades, the Communists, the working class, and people of the Soviet Union have won the respect, love, and confidence of the large masses of people in all countries of the world.

The 27th CPSU inherited and upheld the creative revolutionary spirit of Lenin and the October revolution. Under the party leadership, the Soviet people are carrying out broad and far-reaching restructuring. This grandiose and novel revolutionary undertaking really began with the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. On the basis of a profound analysis—in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism—of the objective laws of development of Soviet society and the new characteristics of our time, and by reviewing the lessons of experience drawn from the past, the 27th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums set forth a system of concepts and policies to transform all aspects of the political, economic, and social life of the Soviet Union. The restructuring process is clearly reflected in the development and combination of the superior character of socialism with the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution, the renovation of the production structure, the restructuring of the management mechanism, and thereby arousing and bringing into full play the activeness, initiative, and creativity of the human factor to enhance the people's welfare strengthen the Soviet Union's position in the international arena.

After more than 2 years of restructuring, with the spirit of staunch and enduring struggle, with the courageous labor, and with the creativity of the Soviet people, major changes have taken place in the life of Soviet society, injecting more vitality into revolutionary positive trends and bringing into full play many latent potentials of Soviet society. With its dimensions, its scale, and its depth, the restructuring process initiated by the 27th CPSU is not only a decisive factor in the qualitative development of the Soviet Union's political and socio-economic life but also has a profound impact on the struggle of the people of various countries for noble ideals. Comrades and friends,

Seventy years after the October Revolution, the socialist system—which has constantly been expanding in diverse and rich forms suited to the developmental level and national traditions of each country—is the factor deciding the direction for the development of man's society. The strength of the national liberation movement has brought down the colonial system of imperialism. The workers' movement in the capitalist countries has been developing steadily in varied forms. The movement of nonaligned countries is also enhancing its important role. The world peoples' movement to struggle for the defense of peace is rising up with each passing day. Meanwhile, imperialism is growing increasingly weaker and encountering acute difficulties and contradictions.

Along with the 70th anniversary of the October socialist revolution, we also celebrate the 70th anniversary of the "Decree of Peace"—one of the first decrees of the Soviet state compiled personally by V.I. Lenin.

Loyal to the ideals of the October Revolution and to the spirit of the Decree of Peace, the Soviet Union has, over the past 70 years, always developed its vanguard role in the struggle of revolutionary and peace forces to oppose imperialism, weaken the biggest warmongering forces, defend peace and security of nations, and protect the life of man on our planet.

The international line charted by the 27th CPSU Congress is the creative continuation and development of Leninist thoughts about peace and international security at a time when the world is experiencing profound changes.

A series of famous peace initiatives put forth in the past 3 years by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with a new approach to foreign affairs and a dynamic style has strongly promoted the world peoples' struggle to step by step eliminate nuclear weapons and consolidate durable peace on earth. We welcome the forthcoming summit conference between the Soviet Union and the United States and the agreement on the completion of a draft treaty on the total elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles in Europe and Asia—the first practical step taken in the past 40 years on the path toward complete elimination of nuclear weapons to meet the earnest desire of nations to live in peace.

The party, government, and people of Vietnam highly appreciate and totally support the Soviet Union's peace initiatives which are aimed at building a world without nuclear weapons and with peace, progress, and cooperation; and turning the Asia-Pacific region into a zone of peace, security, cooperation, and mutual understanding among nations in accordance with the principle of peaceful coexistence.

Comrades and friends,

Comrade Ho Chi Minh was the first Vietnamese to assimilate Marxism-Leninism and the influence of the October Revolution; he opened up the way for introducing Marxism-Leninist revolution to follow in the path of the October Revolution.

Creatively applying Marxism-Leninism and the lessons of the October Revolution to the specific conditions of Vietnam and holding aloft the banner of national independence and socialism, the CPV led the Vietnamese people to successfully conduct the August 1945 Revolution and establish the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia, thus contributing to the defeat of fascism and opening the way for the liberation of colonial nations; and then, to fight victoriously against the most ferocious forces of aggression and usher in a new era throughout Vietnam—an era of independence, unification, and socialism.

Having won glorious successes repeatedly and achieved what we have today, our working class and people feel all the more grateful toward the great Lenin and the CPSU for leading the October Revolution to success. Through decades of continuous and fierce struggle replete with difficulties and hardship for independence, freedom, and socialism, our people have always had the Soviet Union standing by their side; and the CPSU and the government and people of the Soviet Union have consistently accorded our people's revolutionary cause vigorous and valuable support as well as great and chivalrous assistance imbued with the spirit of socialist internationalism.

Since the total liberation of the south and national reunification, and especially since the signing of the Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation in November 1978, the Communist Party, government, and people of the Soviet Union have wholeheartedly supported and assisted Vietnam in building socialism and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

In the new stage of the Vietnamese revolution, saying the heart-felt words of the more than 280 million Soviet people, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev asserted: "With their clear conscience, the Soviet Communists and people can say that they always stand by the side of the Vietnamese people and do all they can to help the latter in their just struggle. This already happened during the war years as well as during the period of national economic restoration that followed; and the Soviet Union will continue to do so from now on onward."

Generations of Vietnamese will forever remember and express our profound gratitude toward the Communist Party, state, and people of the Soviet Union for their great, valuable, and effective support and assistance in the past as well as in the current undertaking to build and defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh said: "The Vietnamese Communists and people deeply recognize the truth that without Lenin and the October Revolution, there could not have existed the Indochinese Communist Party, the precursor of the CPV; without the Soviet Union's victory over fascism, Vietnam's August Revolution would not have taken place; and without the Soviet Union and its great assistance, a nation brutally enslaved and invaded by colonialism and imperialism for over a century like the Vietnamese nation could have neither gained total independence and national unification nor bypassed the stage of capitalist development in its advance toward socialism."

Conceived on the basis of the great thoughts of the October Revolution and tempered by the fire of the common revolutionary struggle, the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the parties and peoples of our two countries have been unceasingly consolidated and developed.

The Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation whose ninth anniversary we have just celebrated opened up a stage of special cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. The official friendship visit to the Soviet Union last May by Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and the meetings and agreements with Comrade General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev and other leading Soviet comrades have increased Soviet cooperation and upgraded this cooperation to a new qualitative level. The special feature of economic and scientific-technological cooperation in the new stage consists of vigorously broadening cooperation in many areas of production, establishing direct relations between production and business establishments, setting up joint enterprises, linking the interests of both sides to their responsibilities to ensure high efficiency in cooperation, and effecting economic integration and international division of labor. This special trait can only exist in the relations of cooperation and mutual assistance between two fraternal socialist countries. The recent visit to Vietnam by a Soviet government delegation and the documents signed—including a treaty on the fundamental principles for the establishment and operation of joint enterprises and international combines and organizations, and a treaty on direct production and scientific-technological relations between joint Vietnamese-Soviet enterprises and other organizations—have once again testified to the spirit of renovation in cooperation between our two countries.

For our part, we must develop positivism and the sense of responsibility, work to the best of our ability, renovate work methods, and overcome difficulties to finish all tasks on schedule as specified in the Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation treaties.

On this occasion, we are very elated to note that the scope of Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation has developed considerably, encompassing all spheres of activities of the two parties, in accordance with the new concept adopted by the Sixth CPV Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress on issues relating to socioeconomic development and international policy. The two Vietnamese and Soviet parties and states have been and are coordinating closely with each other in the undertaking to consolidate international peace and common security as well as in activities designed to establish peace, security, and good relations in the Asia-Pacific region.

Comrades and friends,

We are celebrating the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution at a time when our entire party and people are striving to carry out the resolution of the sixth party congress and the resolutions of the subsequent party central committee plenums.

For almost a year now, there has emerged a seething movement in all parts of the country to welcome the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution. This movement

has drawn the participation of millions of people in realistic activities conducted under diverse forms—from the labor emulation drive to score achievements in celebration of the big anniversary, the month of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship, and the month of friendship and cooperation between Vietnamese and Soviet trade unions to scientific conferences, scientific seminars, seek-to-know contests, composition contests, exhibitions, press coverage, book publication.... This movement has fostered and further deepened our people's fine sentiments toward the October Revolution and the homeland of the great Lenin.

The lessons of the October Revolution and the experience of socialist construction in the Soviet Union and some other countries have shown us that the period of transition to socialism is a time of profound changes, fierce struggles, big difficulties, and tense circumstances. In our country, the first stage of this transition period presents an even heavier burden as we have to carry out many tasks simultaneously under highly difficult and complex conditions. This is a period of intense struggle to triumph over poverty and backwardness, advance the country step by step toward socialism, and firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. It is a protracted and wholly complex struggle between the good and the bad, the new and the old, the right and the wrong, and between ourselves and the enemies for the sake of the people's happiness.

Our entire party and people have valiantly overcome trials, foiled many perfidious schemes and maneuvers by the enemy, reached maturity, and steadily forged ahead. Our party has analyzed the evolution of our country's history and that of the world and set the line for the transition period to socialism. However, the concretization and implementation of this line has remained unsatisfactory; many things that can be done have not been accomplished; mistakes concerning viewpoints and policies have been committed; and we have been slow to remedy the many ills that have been discovered. We have initially realized our deficiency in knowledge, our backwardness in theoretical thinking, our shortcomings in organizational and cadre-related work, and the negative qualities of cadres, party members, and the people. These are very important causes leading to the mistakes and shortcomings that have slowed down our progress in the past. With the vigorous and great encouragement of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the highly revolutionary and creative restructuring process in the Soviet Union, the sixth congress of our party upheld the spirit of renovation. With a new thinking, the congress deeply analyzed the national situation in a comprehensive manner, drew upon the lessons of experience gained over past years, and defined the strategic tasks of the transition period as well as the tasks and targets for the remaining years of this period's first stage.

Implementing the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress, we have, over the past 10 months, continued to further rearrange organizational and cadre-related activities and

strive to overcome difficulties resulting from unfavorable weather and from our past shortcomings and mistakes in order to develop agroindustrial production, care for the people's welfare, gradually restructure the economy, and readjust the plan for investing in capital construction along the line of concentrating on implementing the three major economic plans for grain and foodstuffs, consumer goods, and export goods; and on promptly putting into operation those key heavy industrial projects of the national economy such as oil and gas projects, key hydroelectric and thermoelectric power projects, etc. It is necessary to further renovate the economic management mechanism and policy in the direction of doing away with the system of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies, shifting to the system of economic accounting and socialist business, expanding foreign economic relations, especially broadening international cooperation and division of labor with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries in the CEMA to obtain more conditions for better exploitation of all latent potentials of the country and for the creation of more jobs for the laboring people. Attention must be paid to democratizing social activities and carrying out the struggle against negative phenomena and the motivation drive to "purify and improve the militancy of party organizations, purify and improve the managerial efficiency of the state apparatus, ameliorate social relations and realize social justice."

These activities are winning sympathy and drawing response from the people of all walks of life. Efforts are being made to implement these activities and the results are promising. It has not been long since we started implementing these activities. Those inherited socioeconomic difficulties found before the holding of the Sixth CPV Congress remain intact. Furthermore, the situation on the distribution, circulation, and welfare front continues to worsen. The implementation of the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress and other ensuing resolutions of the party Central Committee Political Bureau is still in the initial stage and is not harmonious yet. The implementation of those specific policies already promulgated is slow and lack consistency, determination, and strict discipline. Democratic principles have yet to be developed fully while the state of fragmentation, disorganization, and irresponsibility have yet to be firmly overcome, thus slowing down the process of introducing correct party policies into the people's life and failing to generate a strong driving force to alter the situation.

On the other hand, we must realize fully that the struggle to overcome current difficulties and to make steady headway requires that we must be highly determined and must adopt an urgent attitude. We must not show any hesitancy even though we need time to get things done. We must not be hasty and subjective as this will lead to new voluntaristic shortcomings and mistakes.

Our entire party and people must, with their highest efforts, struggle staunchly, persistently, courageously, and creatively to renovate our way of thinking, work

style, and organization and rejuvenate our cadres if we are to overcome difficulties, gradually stabilize the situation, and create the basis for further advance. We have every reason to believe firmly that with their traditions of fighting and working diligently, courageously, and creatively, with the correct contents of the resolutions of the Sixth National Party Congress, with the great assistance of the Soviet Union and other developed socialist countries, and with our country's all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA member countries, our people will certainly be able to overcome all difficulties and make steady advances in their cause of building a new, bountiful and happy life.

In the new revolutionary stage, we will continue to strengthen our solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and to consolidate our special ties with the fraternal Lao and Cambodian peoples. We will constantly strengthen our friendship and cooperation with India and other nonaligned countries and will strongly support the struggle for independence in African, and Latin American countries. We stand ready to broaden our cooperation with other countries in the world on the basis of equality and mutual interests.

We fully support the PRK Government's 27 August 1987 declaration on national reconciliation policy and its 8 October 1987 statement on the key points of a political solution to the Cambodian problem. All those statements are further evidence of the PRK's correct stance and goodwill attitude and provide a firm basis for a political solution to the Cambodian problem in the highest interests of the Cambodian people and with due consideration for the interests of all parties concerned, thus practically contributing to achieving peaceful coexistence in Southeast Asia.

Prompted by our unchanging esteem for the traditional friendship with the Chinese people and in the spirit of giving due concern for the long-term interests of the two peoples, we would like to reaffirm our desire to normalize our relations with the PRC in the interests of the two countries and for the sake of peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific area and the rest of the world. We have always looked forward to and firmly believed that long-lasting and good neighborliness will replace tension and confrontation that have prevailed in the past years. With the spirit of sovereignty, peace, and friendship, our entire people are perseveringly striving for the normalization of the Vietnamese-Sino relations.

Dear comrades and friends:

On this solemn 70th GOSR anniversary, we hope that the fraternal Soviet people will, under the leadership of the glorious CPSU, successfully implement the major tasks set forth by the 27th CPSU Congress and lift the Soviet Union into a more vigorous developmental stage and a firm support for peace and the world peoples' revolutionary undertaking.

Long live the great October socialist revolution!

Long live the great USSR!

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism!

May the unshakable friendship and solidarity and the comprehensive and highly effective cooperation between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples last forever!

Tourism Cooperation With USSR Reported
BK220958 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 20 Nov 87

[From the feature: "Vietnam Today"]

[Text] Vietnam's tourist industry immediately after its coming into being has received wholehearted and effective support and assistance from its Soviet counterpart. However, not until after the unification of Vietnam was the cooperation between Vietnam and Soviet in tourism brought into full play. Here is an interview given to our radio by Mr Nguyen Quyen Sinh, director general of Vietnam Tourism, about cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in this field.

Asked about the process of cooperation of Vietnamese and Soviet tourism, and about the prospect of this cooperation following the working visit to Vietnam by Mr Pavlov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Tourism, Mr Nguyen Quyen Sinh said: Under the signed contract, Vietnam Tourism annually received thousands of people from many parts of the Soviet Union to visit Vietnam. Soviet tourists account for a large part of foreign tourists in Vietnam. For its part, the Soviet Union has left [a] deep impression from the first Vietnamese tourist who visited the country.

Since the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the cooperation between Vietnamese and Soviet tourism has taken new steps of development. This was marked by the visit to Vietnam by a delegation of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Tourism led by its Chairman Pavlov, and the signing of an agreement on cooperation between the two countries in tourism last September.

Besides the principle and contents of the agreement, the two sides have exchanged views on many important and essential questions to increase efficiency of the cooperation between Vietnamese and Soviet tourism.

Hanoi on Reagan's Role in 'Irangate' Scandal
BK200140 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] According to reports from New York, on 18 November the U.S. congressional investigation committee made public a 700-page report on the Irangate scandal which stressed that President Reagan must bear

ultimate responsibility for the entire affair because he had allowed his aides to freely tamper with the law in carrying out secret diplomatic activities behind Congress's back.

The report emphasized: Even if President Reagan was not aware of his national security advisers' criminal activities, he still had the duty to keep tabs on and bear responsibility for them.

Argentine Communist Delegation Visits

Press Release on Activities
BK180310 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT
17 Nov 87

["Press Release on Visit by Argentine C.P. Delegation"—VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 17—At the invitation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, a delegation of the Communist Party of Argentina [CPA] led by General Secretary Athos Fava and including Jorge Norman Ferreira, Politburo member and secretary of the CPA CC, and Enrique Sarasua, member of the CPA CC, paid a friendship visit to Vietnam from November 10-17, 1987.

The delegation paid homage to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his home and office.

General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh cordially received Athos Fava and the other members of the delegation.

The delegation met other leaders of the CPV, called on the Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City party committees, and a number of cultural and economic establishments and historical relics in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. On November 11, it held talks with a delegation of the CPV led by Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee. At the talks, the Vietnamese side sincerely thanked the Communist Party, democratic and progressive revolutionary organizations and the Argentine people for their solidarity and valuable support to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause in their resistance war for national salvation in the past, as well as in national construction and defence at present. The Communist Party and people of Vietnam highly value the efforts made by Argentina, one of the six signatories to the New Delhi declaration for peace and disarmament, and its active role in the Contadora Support Group, for peace and security in Central America. The Communist Party and people of Vietnam fully support the revolutionary cause of the Communist Party of Argentina and the persistent struggle of the Argentine revolutionaries and progressive forces aimed at defending freedom, democracy and national independence.

The Vietnamese side fully support the Argentine people's struggle to regain sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

The CPA delegation warmly praises the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle under the leadership of the CPV, considers it a great encouragement for all nations struggling for freedom and independence. The CPA highly values the resolution of the 6th Congress of the CPV, and firmly believes that the Vietnamese people will certainly achieve the objects laid down by the congress, effect comprehensive renovation in order to overcome difficulties and firmly advance the country on the path of socialist construction.

The CPA fully supports the correct stand of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea on a political solution to the Kampuchea issue on the basis of guaranteeing firm and durable peace, independence and sovereignty for Kampuchea, safeguarding the revolutionary gains of the Kampuchean people and contributing to the establishment of a peaceful, stable, cooperative and friendly Southeast Asia.

The CPV and the CPA welcome the restructuring now underway in the Soviet Union and fully support the tireless efforts and a series of important peace initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at abolishing nuclear weapons step by step, establishing an all-round security system throughout the world. All this is enhancing continuously the prestige and influence of socialism.

The two parties express their full support for the heroic Cuban people's socialist construction and national defence.

The two parties resolutely support the Sandinist revolutionary cause of the brother Nicaraguan people.

The two parties consider the Guatemala Treaty signed by the five Central American countries an active step toward peace in the region, and strongly support the heroic struggle of the Salvadorean people and the peoples of Panama, Chile, Colombia and Paraguay against the imperialists and their henchmen. They express their consistent solidarity with the struggle for independence, peace and social progress of all Asian, African and Latin American countries.

The two parties will do their best to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between Argentina and Vietnam.

The CPA's visit has been a fine success, helping to consolidate and develop the relations of solidarity and fraternal friendship between the CPV and the CPA as well as between the two peoples.

Meets Nguyen Van Linh

*BK181145 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT
18 Nov 87*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 18—The renovation carried out by the Vietnamese party and people in all aspects of life is a correct, timely and courageous decision, said Athos

Fava, general secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina. At a press conference held here on 16 November at the end of a week-long visit to Vietnam, the Argentine communist leader highlighted the identity of views of the two parties at his meetings and talks with CPV General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, State Council President Vo Chi Cong and other Vietnamese leaders.

Athos Fava stressed that the resolution of the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam pointed to the difficulties being encountered by the country and worked out measures to overcome them.

"During our tours of several localities in Vietnam," he said, "we eye-witnessed the heavy consequences left by the U.S. war of aggression in the country. We hold that the United States is indebted to the Vietnamese people for what it has done to this land and it has to pay for that."

On the Kampuchean issue, Athos Fava voiced his full support for the stance of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, adding that the PRK's policy of national reconciliation is a correct, reasonable, and timely one.

"The goodwill attitude of the PRK enjoyed broad support from all the governments and political forces who wish to see peace and stability in Kampuchea, a country that has experienced too much sufferings and sorrows," he said. Speaking to his delegation's tasks when back home, he said: "We will try to help the people in Argentina and Latin America as a whole better understand great efforts for peace made by the Indochinese peoples and governments and lay bare ill-intentioned fabrications spread by Western press."

Seen Off by Vo Chi Cong

*BK171625 Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT
17 Nov 87*

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 17—The high-level delegation of the Communist Party of Argentina led by General Secretary Athos Fava left here today, ending a week-long friendship visit to Vietnam.

It was seen off by Vo Chi Cong, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Do Van Tai, deputy head of the International Department of the CPV Central Committee; and other high officials.

Nguyen Van Linh Speaks at Youth Congress

*BK190727 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 18 Nov 87*

[Report on speech by Nguyen Van Linh, CPV general secretary, at the 18 November closing session of the Third All-Army Youth Union Congress in Hanoi]

[Summary] After working for 3 days, the Third All-Army Youth Union Congress concluded in Hanoi on 18 November. During the working session, the congress

heard reports by various delegates on youth activities and a review of implementation of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau's Resolution No 26 on strengthening party leadership of youth-related tasks. Of particular importance is the fact that those attending the 18 November morning session had the honor of welcoming Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, who came to address them.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh said:

[Begin recording] "Dear secretaries of party committees,

"Dear comrades,

"Dear three esteemed mothers of our Army and the Vietnamese people. [applause]

"First of all, on behalf of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, the entire party Central Committee, and the CPV Central Committee Military Commission, I convey to all mothers, combatants and heroes of our Army, and nonparty member combatants who represent youths of our heroic Army at this congress my greetings and warm welcome. [applause]

"I am very delighted to see the convening of the Third All-Army Youth Union Congress. This is the congress of our younger generation because 60% of the delegates are 24 years old or younger. This is a remarkable and encouraging feature. You, young delegates to this congress, are representing millions of youths who are serving in our heroic Vietnamese Army. You comrades are representing people who have scored many military exploits; 60% of the delegates here have been commended, some of them have been awarded heroic titles. About one-third of the delegates attending this congress are combatants who have just come from various battlefields. I welcome you all, comrades. [applause]

"On this occasion I have something to say. First, on behalf of the entire party, I warmly commend youth who have and have not yet been party members as well as those former youth who are still with the Army of the heroic Vietnamese people for their achievements." [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh's address also hailed young army combatants for their sacrifice to our people's struggle against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists. He pointed out current difficulties in the nation's socioeconomic life and stressed that our party and people are striving to overcome them. He expressed the hope that army cadres and combatants will strive to overcome all difficulties and ordeals today or fulfill all tasks entrusted to them by the party and people, thereby being worthy members of the army of Uncle Ho and the heroic Vietnamese people. He urged the youth to strive to satisfactorily carry out the national defense and construction tasks. Concluding his address, comrade general secretary said:

[Begin recording] "I hope that the All-Army Youth Union Congress is a cornerstone marking a new, developing stage for the army youth movement. From this point, a seething youth movement will be stirred up to foster quality, morals, and manner in youth as well as to consolidate the lofty ideal of communism and socialism through concrete deeds, thereby contributing to triumphantly fulfilling the two strategic tasks of defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland and building socialism as set forth by the Sixth CPV Congress.

"You comrades at this congress will elect delegations to attend the coming National Youth Congress. I hope that the Army Youth Union Delegates Army will prepare their speeches so that they contribute to the coming National Youth Union Congress. The party is awaiting happy news and fine achievements from army youth in their daily lives and at the coming National Youth Union Congress.

"I hope that you, comrades, will not disappoint our party and people and cause them to regret the confidence placed in you." [applause] [end recording]

Senior General Le Duc Anh then addressed the congress. He said:

"[Begin recording] Respected comrade secretary general and dear participants in the congress:

"What comrade secretary general has told youth union members in the armed forces is very moving indeed. He reminded us that our armed forces have originated from and wholeheartedly fought for the people and that they have contributed to enhancing the prestige of our people and fatherland on the international arena and added valuable experience to the national liberation movement worldwide. On behalf of our party, he has commended our armed forces and youth union members in the armed forces for their efforts to further develop their fine traditions and for fulfilling all tasks entrusted to them by our party.

"The comrade secretary general has also pointed out the shortcomings that our armed forces and youth union members in the armed forces still commit, including the serious shortcomings that a number of cadres and combatants must resolutely overcome in the areas of quality and ethics. The comrade secretary general has instructed the armed forces and youth union members in the armed forces to carry out a number of tasks that must be done immediately in order to protect our fatherland, people, socialist construction, party, state, and armed forces from the enemy's insidious and dark schemes and show themselves worthy of being called troops of Uncle Ho.

"The armed forces and youth union members in the armed forces pledge the determination to most scrupulously and most effectively implement all those thoughtful instructions of our comrade secretary general and wish him splendid health. [end recording]."

The congress continued to work into the afternoon and elected 56 outstanding delegates to the fifth national youth union congress. Representing the congress, a delegate read a letter to all cadres and youth union members in the armed forces.

Nguyen Quyet, secretary of the CPV Central Committee and head of the Political General Department, read a closing speech. He said:

"[Begin recording] Dear comrade delegates and all participants in the congress:

"The Third All-Army Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Congress marks a truly new armed forces. Responding to our party's expectations for new achievements on the part of the armed forces, showing ourselves worthy of the confidence of our party and people, and acting in line with comrade Secretary General Nguyen Van Linh's instructions, after the closing of this conference, we must carry out the following immediate tasks:

"Let the delegates of youth union members in the armed forces, who have been appointed by this congress to the fifth national youth union congress, enhance their sense of responsibility and prepare well their addresses to make sure they will make valuable contributions to that national congress. After they leave this auditorium, the

participants in this congress are dutybound to disseminate the spirit and results of this congress to other youth union members at home and to serve as hardcore elements in the implementation of youth-related work. All party committee echelons, leading cadres, and political organs at all levels must continue to make cadres, party members, youth union members, and other youth understand very thoroughly Resolution No 26 of the party Central Committee Political Bureau. Attention must be given to carrying out this task very satisfactorily at grass-roots units so we can effect a drastic change in the movement to strengthen the leadership of party committees, leading cadres, and political organs over the implementation of youth-related work. Youth union organizations in the armed forces must initiate a widespread and deep-rooted movement among youth to show themselves worthy of being called the troops of Uncle Ho.

"Given the impetus of the congress, the consolidated leadership of the party organizations in the armed forces, and the zeal and capability of youth, we firmly believe that this Third All-Army Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Congress will mark a new vigorous developmental stage of the youth movement in the armed forces.

"I would like to declare the Third All-Army Ho Chi Minh Youth Union Congress close." [end recording]

Australia

Latest French Nuclear Test Condemned

BK210808 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0510 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] The Australian Government has renewed its condemnation of French nuclear testing in the South Pacific. The criticism from the acting minister for foreign affairs, Mr Duffy, follows reports that France has carried out its seventh test this year at Mururoa Atoll.

Mr Duffy said the test was a matter of particular regret because it followed closely the endorsement of an Australian-New Zealand resolution by a committee of the UN Assembly.

The resolution called for a comprehensive test ban treaty to end all nuclear tests.

Defense Minister on U.S. Bases in Philippines

BK180107 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
18 Nov 87 p 5

[Text] Australian Defence Minister Kim Beazley yesterday called on ASEAN to express "clear-cut support" for the United States military bases in the Philippines.

Mr Beazley said ASEAN and Australia would be "materially affected" if Clark air base and the Subic Bay naval complex were closed.

The US bases, he said, "were very important for the security of the entire Southeast Asian region. We believe that countries like Australia and other countries in the region should make very clear cut our view that the American presence in the Philippines is essential."

Philippine President Corazon Aquino, he said, needed ASEAN and Australian support "in order that her hand be strengthened" in talks with her people and the Philippines Senate on the issue.

ASEAN and Australia should not remain indifferent, he added.

Commenting on the Soviet bases in Indochina, Mr Beazley said Australia has long been concerned with the "slow but steady increase" in the military capabilities of the Soviet Union in Cam Ranh Bay.

This development has "political significance", he said, and Australia did not want to see it "persist in the long term." Canberra, he said, had told Soviet leaders that the development was not compatible with their statements of wanting peaceful cooperation with Southeast Asia.

Mr Beazley said Australia was generally supportive of a nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia, a topic expected to be discussed at the ASEAN summit in Manila, but it was a matter for the grouping to decide.

Australia had made its own initiatives for a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific and is engaged in "active diplomacy" to persuade states that are potential users of nuclear weapons to acknowledge and become signatories to such a protocol.

Concerning Thai-Australian military cooperation, Mr Beazley said he followed up possible joint ventures presently under way such as the repair and refurbishing of Bofors guns which the Thai and Australian navies operate in large numbers.

Australia also wants Thailand to look into the possibility of developing a propellant plant, an area in which Australia has some expertise, he said, and a programme of looking at the feasibility of establishing such a plant is under way.

The minister raised the possibility of joint ventures in a production arrangement of PC9 training aircraft and suggested Thailand examine the possibilities in greater detail.

Another possibility lies in the production of Australian-designed mine-hunting systems. Australia has developed a cost-effective solution that it is willing to share with Thailand in production, he said.

New Zealand

Latest French Nuclear Test Condemned

BK220338 Hong Kong AFP in English 0313 GMT
22 Nov 87

[Text] Wellington, Nov 22 (AFP)—New Zealand has expressed anger and disappointment over continued French underground nuclear testing in the South Pacific.

Foreign Minister Russell Marshall said it was clear France was disregarding the pleas of South Pacific nations by refusing to halt its test programme.

"At a time when the attitudes of so many countries are hardening against nuclear testing, the continuation by the French Government of their nuclear weapons testing programme at Mururoa Atoll both angers and disappoints me," he said in a statement Saturday [21 November].

His comment followed France exploding a 60-kiloton device underground in the atoll structure Friday, an explosion monitored by New Zealand seismographs and by West German scientists also.

Mr. Marshall said it was only last week that France voted against a United Nations resolution sponsored by New Zealand and Australia, calling for a comprehensive test ban which had won majority support in the General Assembly.

"Is it (France) not getting the message that 122 other countries delivered loud and clear in the United Nations?," asked Mr. Marshall.

Friday's test was the seventh at the atoll this year, and Mr Marshall said in an earlier comment the latest tests were part of a French programme to develop two new strategic weapons: a new submarine missile warhead and a warhead for their aircraft-launched cruise missile.

He said the moves came at a time when major super-power progress on arms controls could see "a net decrease of nuclear weaponry, particularly in Europe."

"This makes the continued development of these destructive weapons by France even more disturbing than ever."

Lange, Hawke Hold Talks in Wellington

*BK210833 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 21 Nov 87*

[Text] The Australian prime minister, Mr Hawke, had his tour of New Zealand interrupted by a bad weather. Heavy rains came down as Mr Hawke and his New Zealand counterpart, Mr David Lange, arrived in the far north of the country.

Visibility was so poor that the New Zealand Air Force planes carrying the two leaders and their officials from Wellington had to be diverted. Radio Australia correspondent (Kate Wall), who is traveling with the Australian leader, says the diversion has played havoc with Mr Hawke's tight schedule.

Earlier, Mr Hawke had wide-ranging talks in Wellington with Mr Lange and both men later stressed that the two countries were very close despite their differences on nuclear issues.

According to Mr Hawke, the row over New Zealand's ban on visits by nuclear-armed or -powered ships was the main reason he had not visited the country until now. Mr Hawke said it would not had been appropriate to come before, but the matter had now been settled down quite satisfactorily.

Australia has increased military exercises with New Zealand since the United States reacted to the ban by cutting Wellington out of the ANZUS defense pact which had linked the three countries.

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